NOW IN ITS FIFTIETH YEAR

SATURDAY NIGHT

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA OTTAWA ONT

THE FRONT PAGE

WE THINK the Russian general election will be a very good democratic election. It will be exactly the same sort of election as the recent Ontario one would have been if Messrs. Croll and Roebuck had been shot early last spring for conspiring to introduce a non-Canadian army into Oshawa and Windsor; as if Mr. Rowe had been shot and Mr. Bennett, General Hogarth and Senator Arthur Meighen exiled to Baffin Land for entertaining unorthodox views concerning the real meaning of the Canadian constitution; as if Colonel Drew had fled to Turkey and Mr. Denton Massey to Ethiopia; and as if all the Orange Lodges in Ontario had been padlocked, their regalia confiscated and burned, and their members sent to concentration camps in Kapuskasing and Blind River. Since none of these things would have made very much difference to the results of the Ontario election, we may assume that the counterpart events which have been going on in Russia will not make much difference either. From which we draw the conclusion that the Russian election will be a perfectly good election.

PROPERTY AND LIBERTY

JUSTICE BLACK'S appointment to the American Supreme Court may, says the Winnipeg *Free Press*, "have led the public to reflect on the curious fact that people who are radical in their views about property are often reactionary, to put it mildly, in their views about personal rights and liberty." We suspect that the more intelligent part of the Canadian and American public have been reflecting about this "curious fact" for some three or four years—ever since the people with "radical views about property" began to get enough power and prominence on this continent for their "views about personal rights" to become a subject of general interest. For it is a very striking fact, and a fact which has had more to do with the settling of our own convictions than any other, that people with radical views about property are, practically without exception, willing to let personal rights and liberty go to the devil in order that those views about property may be carried into effect; and conversely, the only people we know of who have abandoned their previous radical views about property have done so because of the discovery that those views were incompatible with the maintenance of liberty and personal rights. And when we speak of radical views about property we include those of the extreme right along with those of the extreme left; for fascism is not strongly differentiated from socialism in any respect except two—it abominates internationalism, and it sets up its dictatorship on a different class basis.

It is becoming more and more evident that a certain amount of freedom in the exercise of property rights is essential to the maintenance of any other kind of freedom. A people without individual property is a people dependent on the whims of its rulers, be they a socialist bureaucracy, a Fuehrer, a shirted society or a congeries of trusts. If individual property must go it looks as if individual liberty will have to go with it.

QUEBEC EDUCATION

WE HAVE abstained from comment upon the controversy and manoeuvring that have been going on for a month about the Protestant educational system of the Province of Quebec, chiefly because it has been going on so rapidly that, being only a weekly periodical and having to go to press some days before we are read, we have felt utterly unable to keep up with it. It has now reached a state of greater stability, Premier Duplessis having issued an "as you were" order which puts the Protestant Committee back where it was before the controversy began and leaves everybody free to do a little leisurely thinking. In the minds of those who were responsible for the original upset, this thinking is likely to include the reflection that their original move was not such a good idea as it seemed to be at the time.

There are probably some respects in which Protestant education in Quebec has failed to keep up with the times; the failure is probably largely due to the static character which is always developed by officials who are not greatly interfered with by the responsible authority which is nominally in charge of them. This condition is not confined to Quebec; it has existed for a considerable time in the public school system of Ontario, and is only now being slowly and partially remedied as the result of a political shake-up in the Government. But the method by which it was sought to bring about a remedy in Quebec was an extraordinary and decidedly dangerous one. The character and institutions of the Province make it obviously impossible that Protestant education should be controlled, as in other Provinces, by the political authority. In order to avoid this, a very large amount of power is vested in an appointive body, the Protestant Committee. It seems to have occurred to the Protestant members of the Legislature, who constitute a small minority of that body and in whose selection the Protestants of other constituencies have no vote, that they could act as if they were a separate Protestant Legislature; and they proceeded, apparently without consulting even the Premier, to order the Protestant Committee to disband itself.

They did all this without having received any intimation from the Protestant electors that a change in the structure of the Protestant educational authority was demanded, and without having formulated any new scheme for the management of Protestant instruction. Protestant opinion in the Province, after being completely staggered for a few days by the unexpectedness and audacity of this action, soon began to realize the dangers of government by a small fraction of a Legislature, and rallied to the defence of the Committee. We have no doubt that the opponents of the Committee include some people with definite and possibly valuable ideas for the reform of the Protestant educational system, and that the ultimate result will be to prod the Protestant Committee into a livelier sense of its responsibilities and of the undesirability of leaving everything to permanent officials. But the collapse of the attempt to exert administrative power by a small group of legislators seems to us to be a very satisfactory issue.

"GATHERING THE PIPPINS," by George B. Speer, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. This photograph, taken with a Kodak with 1/5 sec. exposure at F32, won the Ten Dollar Prize in the recently concluded Harvest and Fall Fair Photograph Competition.

COMMUNITY FEDERATION

IT SHOULD not be necessary at this date for SATURDAY NIGHT to reiterate its unqualified approval of the fund-raising campaigns which this month are getting under way in the larger Canadian cities, under the auspices of their respective central organizations, for the raising and apportionment of the sums required for many different types of social welfare work. The system is now well established and has been working with very little criticism for the best part of a generation. It obviates a large amount of waste effort and of actual competition between different charitable organizations, and it enables them to face the year with a reasonably accurate knowledge of their financial resources; and it undoubtedly raises the standard of efficiency in some organizations which without its oversight and check-up would tend to get rusty.

The work of all these associated charities in Toronto has for years past been handicapped by the fact that the citizens have never "come through" with the full amount for which they were asked by the Federation for Community Service. Conditions this year are more favorable than at any time since the beginning of the depression. The incomes of the prospering classes are considerably enlarged, taxation is somewhat reduced, and living costs have not yet caught up with income improvement. We earnestly trust that for once Toronto will live up to its old reputation for doing this sort of thing adequately and promptly.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THE events of the month of November, 1837, will necessarily occupy a conspicuous place in the attention of Canadians during the next few weeks, in which the centenary of the tragic Rebellion comes up for commemoration. The reflection that should be foremost in the minds of all those who really love this country is that patriotism and good citizenship were to be found on both sides of that unfortunate conflict, that its main cause was the survival of an inadequate and no longer workable theory of colonial government, and that its ultimate result was of immense benefit not only to Canada but to the entire British Empire. A point that is too often lost sight of is the subsequent history of the surviving "rebels." Almost without exception, these men, so great was their attachment to their country, returned to it as soon as they were permitted to do so, and in spite of the failure of their movement, lived out the rest of their lives in honorable and useful occupations among those who had resisted their efforts to change by force the structure of the government. Of the very small number who were executed for their conspicuous part in the Rebellion, there was scarcely one whose death was not mourned, even though accepted as a necessity of the tragic times, by the great majority of the loyal population. Few periods of civil strife in the history of any country can have left so

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TOVARISH IN SPAIN

BY ELLEN WEIR

WAITING on the landing of the Paris studio as the girl climbed the wooden stairs, I didn't suspect that this child with the wide eyes and the badly bobbed hair was to introduce me to the world of International Revolution! Nevertheless, had I been able to recognize it, destiny was as obvious as the stick of bread protruding from the black oilcloth bag she was carrying—a bag such as Frenchwomen use when they go marketing. Beside the bread, it held a lettuce, a jar of milk, and some cheese. "Lunch," I thought, since it was almost eleven in the morning. It turned out to be only breakfast.

"Are you looking for Reba?" she inquired in a Southern American voice.

To tell the truth, I wasn't sure whether it was Reba or not. It was pictures I wanted to see, and whoever had sublet the studio for the summer was the person to show them to me. I explained this.

"It's Reba, I guess," said the girl, "but she left yesterday afternoon for Italy. She's letting us use the place while she's away. It's a godsend, for we're broke—just got out of jail in Barcelona."

THIS last statement, made as casually as if she had said, "I've just come from the corner grocery," was a little startling to one whose experience of civil war had been confined to provincial elections, where no one seems to be jailed either for disagreeing with the other fellow or calling him nasty names.

"You might come in anyway," she continued hospitably. "I guess the pictures are still here." She opened the door. Then on second thought—"Perhaps you'd better wait a minute until I see whether Charlie is up. Charlie," she added in explanation, "is my comrade."

Five minutes passed. "Charlie," I was thinking, "must be a heavy sleeper—or maybe he doesn't want any company today." But the door finally opened and the girl invited me in.

LIGHT from the large studio window showed a mattress spread out on the floor—evidently Charlie's latest resting place. Not very comfortable, perhaps, but, since everything in life is comparative, doubtless an improvement on recent sleeping accommodation in Barcelona.

My hostess rolled up the bedding inside the mattress. I helped her tie it up with a cord and deposit the result on a trunk against the wall, then sat down with circumspection on a chair of none too reassuring appearance.

"You must have had quite an experience in Spain," I remarked conversationally.

"Yes, we were working for the Poum, P. O. U. M., you know." I nodded. "Then other elements in the government got control and arrested as many of the leaders and workers of the Poum as they could. We were lucky; the American consul was friendly and finally got us out. . . . What part of the States do you come from?" she digressed abruptly.

I EXPLAINED that I was a Canadian—from Toronto, the Good. At that time, unfortunately, I had not made the acquaintance of the taxi-man who, taking me recently to the Union Station, told me with suitable emphasis, "Yu can't sing Toronto the Good in high G—not in this town, yu can't, lady. Yu ain't got no idea what goes on here at night! No sir! She ain't sprouting no wings, Toronto ain't." So, although ignorance is no excuse before the law, I hope to be pardoned for giving abroad a falsely high impression of the Home Town.

"Toronto!—That's funny. There was a Canadian chap from Toronto in jail with us. I don't know a helluva lot about him, but he wrote for some bourgeois paper over there. The *Star*, or some such name."

It was positively reassuring to hear the *Star*, that "red rag" to our panicky capitalist bulls, scornfully called bourgeois by a daughter of World Revolution.

"HOW," I asked, "did you happen to be in Spain?" She really looked too young to be involved in any international embroglio.

"Well, you see, Charlie was doing research work in Germany for a Ph.D. thesis when the war broke out. We thought we'd make some money writing, if we got there, so we set out to hitch-hike."

"Hitch-hike—in Europe?"

"But not by sticking out our thumbs. We packed all our things in the suitcase you see in the corner, and then sat by the road until someone picked us up."

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ICARUS, 1937

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

OUT of the crypts of time did Man arise
To crawl, to walk, to think, even as a god.
And now, at last, grimly he rides the skies
And blasts his kind back to the bloodied sod.
Behold the Heir of Wisdom, he who thinks
The chiefest captain in the ranks of Death!
Before his awful cunning the tiger shrinks—
His fury makes the lightning but a breath.

He makes calm heaven a pathless road of hell
And bears the earth's dread dust above the clouds.
The burst of bombs shall blare his passing knell
When all steel wings are folded into shrouds.
For he has made God's peaceful, quiet sky
A glass where children look and scream and [illegible]

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

BRITISH patience, says Mr. Anthony Eden, is becoming exhausted. We trust that is correct and not a typographical error for exhausting.

•

The United States Government is getting curious about the slump in the stock market. It wants to know whether it continues to stay down out of sheer inertia or whether there is someone sitting on it.

•

Modern theatre audiences are too lethargic, according to a dramatic critic who evidently recalls the violent days of vaudeville when not a turn was left unstoned.

•

The Franco-British proposal to return the Spanish war to the Spaniards has a very noble sound, but somehow it reminds us of our next door neighbor who has just returned us our lawn-mower. About all it can be used for now is a paper-weight.

•

A publisher says there is plenty of grief in the publishing business. We know: if it isn't one thing it's an author.

•

The question before the house is whether the Spanish can be got out of the trenches before the Christmas shoppers get in.

•

Those people who say you cannot make a million dollars honestly have evidently overlooked the quintuplets.

•

People who are interested in a precautionary diet, we read, should not, among other things, neglect oysters. Ho, hum, the safety bivalve.

•

This is a history-making epoch, says a university professor. But if you ask us, the trouble here too is over-production.

We doubt if the proposal to boycott Japanese goods would be half as efficacious as refusing to sell them scrap iron and other raw materials for armaments.

•

What we would like to know is whether modern dictators are as big as they look or if it is just that they loom larger in a smaller world.

•

The United States Supreme Court has sustained the appointment of the erstwhile Klansman, Justice Black. All that it asks, we understand, is that he observe decorum and never turn up for duty in his night-shirt.

•

In a properly organized world, however, there would be an international police force and Japan would be getting a ticket for illegal parking.

•

It's only half the truth,
When all is said and done:
Life begins at forty—
And ends at forty-one.

—Old Manuscript.

•

We can understand President Roosevelt's objection to the isolation policy of the United States. He's felt the effects of it himself lately.

•

So live, says Horace, that your whole future doesn't depend on a sweepstakes ticket.

•

The tactical error of the Japanese, it appears, was in believing that the Chinese wall was not around Shanghai.

•

Esther says this revived interest in telepathy is silly. A number of people, she says, have tried to read her mind and haven't been able to get a thing.

COMFORT FOR CAPITAL IN ONTARIO ELECTION

BY STEWART MORRIS

"THE Mitch-ado-about-nothing election," as the Winnipeg *Free Press* irreverently described it, is over and done, and once again the Great Red Menace has been scotched. The imminent Bolshevik revolution and the invasion by the dread forces of Lewisism have been repulsed; the sacred British frontiers of Ontario remain as inviolate as they were before the lamentable lapses at Oshawa. The 15,000 Communists who were, according to the Premier, about to rise in rebellion appear to have retreated to Moscow; at any rate it is difficult to find any total Communist vote in the whole Province approaching that figure. Capitalists can take comfort; no longer need they look under the office desk for a rib-poking C.I.O. organizer with a gun. Thanks to Mr. Hepburn and Mr. McCullagh the British Constitution (and its new subsidiary, the Toronto mining market) are safe for another five years.

The election was not a struggle between the Right and Left; once Mr. Rowe decided to champion the existing rights of trade unions, the clear-cut issue between labor and other parties disappeared, and Mr. Hepburn gave the issue its *coup de grace* when he admitted that the Province could not interfere with either A.F.L. or C.I.O. officers crossing the border. The Oshawa strike, John L. Lewis and Communism had served their purpose; they had become a bogey, but the rights of labor ceased to be the over-shadowing election issue. That was unfortunate for Mr. Rowe; from then on the election was fought on the financial record of the Liberal administration, and who would vote against budget surpluses, a mill off municipal taxes, and cheaper, if less visible, license plates?

IT WAS unfortunate for the Labor forces as well for their clear-cut issue had also melted away. The fact of the matter is that the battle was between the Pre-Cambrian shield and the rest of the Province. Behind the thunder about Communism and the lightning about the C.I.O., the mining interests of Ontario superseded the manufacturers as the most influential business group in Ontario politics. Mr. Hepburn, in effect, was the instrument of an alliance between two fundamental groups of primary producers, the mining capitalists with the money, and the farmers of the back concessions with the vote. This alliance, extended along the St. Lawrence axis to Quebec, may yet have profound consequences for federal Canadian politics.

Its results were manifestly unhappy for the multiple forces of the Left. The aspiration of the C.C.F. to become a Farmer-Labor party was checked at the city limits, and all the forces of the Left were largely restricted to the less than 20 urban seats not controlled by a rural vote. Bungling of nominations, and group rivalries, eliminated, as the results show, every possibility of winning a seat. Only in Toronto-St. Andrews, where the considerable foreign-language vote is controlled by the Communists, did any labor candidate come within measurable distance of victory.

After-sight shows that the opportunity of the Left was far less than it appeared immediately after the Oshawa strike, but there is no doubt that such opportunity as existed was decreased or thrown away by divisions, and above all, by the almost total inactivity of the centre of all the storm and stress, the trade union movement. In only a few ridings did either C.I.O. or A.F.L. locals play any role whatsoever.

The three organizations which could have seized the opportunity presented by Mr. Hepburn's actions at Oshawa were the trade unions, the C.C.F. and the Communist party. The trade unions proved no organized political factor, and were as divided as the rest of the Left. The past president of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council and international organizer for the A.F.L. ran as a Conservative; his successor ran as Independent Labor with Communist support against the C.C.F. in West York; and the secretary ran as C.C.F. opposed by Independent Labor in Riverdale. Trade unionists and labor of one kind or another ran for every party, and trade unionists voted in the same way, though in the main, trade unions appear to have supported in some degree one or other of the rival labor groups. In Oshawa, a member of the U.A.W.A. ran for the C.C.F. but an officer of the local appeared on Mr. Rowe's platform, and as the results show the total vote for the C.C.F.-Labor candidate in Oshawa city is substantially less than the membership of the auto union and its families. The labor vote in Oshawa split, and apparently some of it voted for Mr. Hepburn's candidate. Perhaps these members believed Mr. Hepburn's contention that the C.I.O. was a menace.

THE C.C.F. alone of the other two Left organizations concerned could have run a campaign on a Province-wide scale. Prompt, aggressive action immediately after the Oshawa strike, when Mr. Hepburn was in full flood against the C.I.O., might well have given the C.C.F. more candidates, greater trade union co-operation and a larger vote. But it appears that the C.C.F. took no determined steps to draw the trade unions into the fight while the iron was at white heat, and by the time the campaign began the Communists had launched their Labor Representation Association to secure trade union participation. The C.C.F. had 18 trade union members among its 39 candidates but it did not vigorously seek, when the circumstances were favorable, full trade union co-operation, and the C.C.F. secured no official backing, only local financial aid, and not much of a vote even for its trade-union candidates. Not even in those ridings where the C.C.F. had led or shared in strikes and other trade union activities did the vote particularly improve, and the single seat the C.C.F. held was lost. The total vote dropped some 30,000 or roughly 30 per cent.

The C.C.F. sought to run candidates wherever it could find them, and withdrew none for tactical reasons. It fought Liberals, Conservatives, Communists, Labor, Independent Labor, Socialist Labor, Farmer-Labor, and Labor Progressive without fear or favor. In the ridings where the C.C.F. had a reasonable hope, as in Oshawa and Hamilton, it bungled the nominations. Provincially it fell between two stools; it did not run enough candidates to look like a contender for power, and yet ran so many that the federal M.P.'s and provincial leaders could not effectively concentrate on the best seats.

THE Communist party objective was less extensive, more intensive and shrewdly selective. Its central objective was the election of Jos. Salzberg to the Legislature, and it concentrated its entire provincial and much of its national resources in his riding. It sought also to run either party members or party sympathizers in some fifteen other seats, and to support, whether the support was wanted or not, labor, farmer-labor, C.C.F. or other candidates who might be useful in achieving a United Front. Not one of these objectives was fully attained. Salzberg was defeated, not fifteen Communist-controlled candidates were found, and the relations between the C.C.F. and the Communists were never more distant or more bitter. The Communists blame the C.C.F. for Salzberg's defeat and do not fail to point out that in Waterloo North and Essex North, as well as in St. Andrews, the Communist-supported candidate led the C.C.F. opponents. In two others, the Communists trailed the C.C.F.

The Communists were selective, eclectic, while the C.C.F., in Communist terms, was sectarian. The C.C.F. ran and supported only its own candidates. The Communists picked and chose. They supported some C.C.F. candidates when there was no Communist-controlled opponent. They supported the Liberal Dr. King against the Tory Col. Drew and the C.C.F. trade unionist in Guelph. In Windsor, their Labor Representation Association endorsed a C.C.F. lawyer and King's Counsel in one riding, refused to endorse a C.C.F. trade unionist in the next, and ran a former Communist alderman against a C.C.F. French-Canadian farmer in the third. They preferred Mr. Croll to the C.C.F., and supported Mr. Roebuck against their erstwhile ally in the Trades and Labor council, John Noble. In Cornwall, the Courtauld's union, with the concurrence, it is said, of the local Communist primary party fraction, discouraged the idea of a labor candidate and supported a French-Canadian Liberal. Some six Communist party members ran in the election, but not one used the Communist label. Communists, the so-called rigid Marxians, were in this election more supple, more realistic, indeed more like old party strategists, than any other.

THE result of trade union inactivity, C.C.F. rigidity, and the lack of a common Left leadership was more than revealed in the diversity of parties and labels. The 65 candidates of the Left ran under nine names, and this variety obscured even more numerous divisions. In addition to C.C.F. and Communist-controlled nominees, there were labor independents running on their own steam, and, without exception, these spontaneous combustion candidates chose to fight other labor candidates. The eleven Socialist-Labor Party candidates also picked seats with labor opponents. The S.L.P. is not a new party, it has old American origins. Their prophet is Daniel Deleon and according to him only his infallible interpretation of Marx will lead the workers to the true revolution. Comrade Deleon is long dead, but his writings still have some currency. His followers in Ontario preserved his memory by winning an average of about 200 votes each.

The entire group of 65 C.C.F., Communist, Labor and Farmer-Labor candidates polled about 11,000 votes less than the 37 C.C.F. candidates in 1934 and about 50,000 less than the 50 C.C.F. candidates in the federal elections of 1935. The Pre-Cambrian shield is a hearty opponent in good times.

With these results there is, naturally, much licking of wounds on the Left. At no time could the Left have had rash hopes, but it is remarkable that not a single Labor candidate was elected. The issue was a labor issue and it was a clear issue. At least, in the city seats, there seemed to be the basis for the sort of rallying to the cause which occurred after the Winnipeg strike of 1919. Obviously, there was no such rallying.

THE turning point in the fortunes of the Left was apparently immediately after the Oshawa strike. Then, the issue was hot and even bitter, a bold lead might have drawn together some of the trade unions and the political groups. The Communist party attempted to give this lead but its instrument, the Labor Representation Association, was limited in scope and ineffective in result. The C.C.F. could have more successfully attempted the same manoeuvre. The New Commonwealth, the C.C.F. paper, proposed such a manoeuvre, a conference of C.C.F. clubs, trade unions, and "democratic" anti-Hepburn forces generally, but the proposal disappeared as surprisingly as it had appeared. There were reports of a successful conference of C.C.F. trade unionists later, and both C.I.O. and A.F.L. key men recommended action to bring the C.C.F. and the trade unions together to oppose Hepburn. What happened to these proposals has not been made public. When the campaign began the C.C.F. made valiant efforts to get trade union candidates, and 18 of the 39 were trade unionists, but by that time the atmosphere of crisis had disappeared, the labor issue was less commanding, and the alliance of the Left forces was not consummated. For this the Communists hold the C.C.F. responsible, and assert that the C.C.F. is imprisoned in its own defences against Communist co-operation. Certainly no open United Front between the C.C.F. and Communists was possible; the C.C.F. too bitterly distrusts Communist intentions, and has not forgotten that the Communists ran candidates against two federal C.C.F. members, A. A. Heaps and Angus McInnis, two years ago. There is, since the election, no less recrimination than before, and there will be more.

But whatever the rights and wrongs, whatever the errors in strategy and the responsibility for them, it is obvious that somewhere, somehow, somebody on the Left missed a real opportunity to capture a few seats and failed to use an undoubted trade union issue to draw the trade unions into the political arena. In consequence of this and other factors on the Left, the Pre-Cambrian shield fought and defeated the 65 Left candidates who ran under nine different labels. This must be as comforting to capitalists as the wealth of the Pre-Cambrian shield itself.

"SUN BATHERS." Pre-school children at the East End Day Nursery, one of the thirty social welfare agencies of the Toronto Federation for Community Service which, in common with the community chest organizations of most of the major Canadian cities, is making its annual appeal for funds this month. The children in the above photograph, incidentally, live in one of Toronto's worst slum districts where there are few opportunities for sun bathing on smooth lawns if they are not provided by the social service agencies.

THE KOLISCH QUARTET, the famous Vienna musical organization, which will give the open concert of the Women's Musical Club in the Eaton Auditorium, Oct. 25.

THE PILATE-MINDED

WHY seems a Pilate to be so
"Thou art a Galilean?" said he "Yea"
Thou art in error?" Here is dead
Or any one who seems to see

Too shadowy inside-side to discern
Could they be placed on Pilate's perch
Would clearly utter "Yea" and "Nay"
And live the "Co" fly away

But we who walk this weekday way,
And gently murmur, "Is that so"
Who see mother help in strain
Yet feel no trace of that man's pain

Who slightly frown on flesh and blood,
While noticing, with a sick for food
Struggles in mud and wind and snow
The wind will keep Life's spark aglow,

Seek not have mercy your Lord
Suffering the scourge, the prodding sword"
Step forth and stand at that man's side'
Neglected Hill be crucified?

EMILY LEYLAND

WINDFALLS IN RAIN

AMONG the pines an apple tree
Has bloomed in spring to loveliness,
Through forty years has spilt largesse.

We and the squirrels share its boon,
As, thudding down, the fruit set free
Lies muddy, rain-washed, fragrantly.

A hermit reared it long ago:
Tang of the wilderness remains—
Windfalls I gather as it rains.

FLORENCE RANDAL LIVESAY

THE RENOWNED JOOSS BALLET, which comes to Massey Hall, November 2 and 3, in the Celebrity Concert Series. The "Ball in Old Vienna" *(above)* will be danced Tuesday evening and at the Wednesday matinee, and "The Big City" *(below)* will be on the Wednesday evening program.

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little in the way of lasting wounds and enduring animosities. The reason is to be found largely in the fact that before thirty years had elapsed the two rival conceptions of the political structure of the Canadian state had been found not to be irreconcilable when considered in the light of the great principles of British liberty. Much less than a century later the same discovery was destined to be made on an even larger scale in South Africa.

It is interesting that these events of 1837 should come up for commemoration at a moment when the hostility between rival conceptions of the structure and functions of the state in Canada is once more exceptionally bitter and implacable. The only thing that will save this hostility from breaking out into violence as it did a hundred years ago is the application—more timely than on that occasion—of a profound sense of the supreme importance of the liberty and responsibility of the human individual, the right of the majority to govern, and the equally important right of the minority not to have its profoundly held convictions too easily disregarded. If liberty is preserved we can all manage to get along together as we have for a hundred years. But no totalitarian state, be it Fascist or Socialist, can be established in this country without violence or maintained without the ruthless exercise of force.

TESTED CONSTABLES

WE ARE highly unenthused by the proposal that applicants for positions on the police force of Hamilton, Ont., be subjected to a mental test. (We assume that the test has not been suggested because the authorities are curious about the mentality of a person who would wish to join the Hamilton police force.) A Toronto police inspector hit the nail on the head when he queried, albeit with some humor: If a mental test for policemen, why not for lawyers, newspapermen and politicians? The inspector could have gone further. There are plenty of reasons why lawyers, politicians and newspapermen should have their minds examined even when those of policemen are not. But we will not go into those reasons here, chiefly because we number too many professional men among our acquaintance. The point we wish to make is that a person applying for a position on a police force by that very act demonstrates his perfect normality of mind and emotion. We have scoured all the books on psychology in our possession for a single case history in which the neuroticism of a neurotic took the form of wanting to become a policeman; and we have scoured in vain. It is possible, of course, that the Hamilton authorities were not interested so much in weeding out inferior mental equipment as they were concerned with making certain that they would not pass up superior mental equipment. Well, that leaves us equally cold. It is hard enough now for a humble citizen to have to endure the assumption of intellectual superiority which surrounds a police officer when constabulary work is to be done. It would be simply dreadful to know that the assumption was founded on fact and that the constable had the papers to prove it.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE

THE election of E. J. Tarr of Winnipeg to the presidency of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in succession to Dr. J. W. Dafoe, is a well deserved honor paid to one of Canada's most serious and competent students of world politics. The Institute has in the last few years made itself a guiding force of inestimable value in relation to the external policy of this country, mainly because it is interested, not in the promotion of any predetermined formulae but in the acquisition and dissemination of the most reliable information that can be obtained. Mr. Tarr's article in the Special Commonwealth Issue of *International Affairs* (the organ of the associated Institutes of Great Britain and the Dominions), which has just come from the press, is an exceptionally frank and straight-thinking representation of the present attitude and the possible future attitudes of Canada towards world affairs, and should, we think, do a great deal to clarify the thinking both of our own people and of the leaders of opinion in other Commonwealth nations. We hope that it will also attract some attention in the United States, where the strength of the American influence upon our own external attitude is probably not fully realized because of a greatly exaggerated idea of our subservience to Great Britain.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

WE HAVE read with great care and the profoundest interest the lengthy statement on academic freedom which was made by Sir Edward Beatty last week on the occasion of his admission to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Queen's University. As we understand that statement it is a plea to those who enjoy the privilege of academic freedom, not to forget that any privilege imposes obligations, and that this particular privilege imposes the obligation of avoiding intemperance and irresponsibility in the exercise of it. As an assertion of fact this is profoundly true. As an admonition concerning behavior it is very possibly needed in a few Canadian academic quarters.

Nevertheless, there is, we fear, a possibility that Sir Edward may be misunderstood, unless his remarks are read in the light of the admirable record of practice in regard to academic freedom which has been maintained in recent years by almost all the universities in Canada and particularly by those with which he himself has been associated. This misinterpretation will probably fasten itself upon a single phrase in the address, an old phrase of Sir Edward's but one to which he seems somewhat attached: "that there are limits within which these liberties (of speech and thought) may be exercised." Unsympathetic critics are likely to conclude that in Sir Edward's view the determination and enforcement of these limits is to rest with the governing authorities of the universities, and they may find support for this theory in a further reference to the duty of such authorities: "Speaking then as one of those charged with such responsibility, I conceive that it is my duty at all times to see that the work of any university with which I am connected should be such as to command the confidence of the public at large." But Sir Edward's further enlargement of his position on this matter is reassuring. What he has in mind is teachings and public statements "based on inaccurate reading of history" or involving "misrepresentation of facts," and he asks all academic instructors to remember that "outside university walls there may well be men competent to detect these errors," and that "every such case reflects discredit on the university and shakes public confidence in it."

As we interpret this position—and we hope we interpret it correctly—it makes the governing body of the university a sort of reflection, not of the average views of the particular class of citizens who are likely to find themselves on boards of governors, but of the views of the learned and well informed in general, that is to say of the men "competent to detect these errors." And if the governing bodies of our universities take no steps to enforce "limits" upon academic freedom except when strongly urged to do so by the general body of learned opinion, we shall have no fears for the safety of academic freedom in Canadian educational institutions. In actual practice this condition has existed for many years past in all our higher educational institutions with the possible exception of a few theological colleges in which "limits" are a part of the accepted scheme of things. Professor Underhill still enjoys a large measure of freedom in Toronto University, and Professor Frank Scott in McGill University, and no university authority except Governor McCullagh has suggested that the utterances of either of these gentlemen "reflect discredit on the university" or "shake public confidence in it." The general body of learned opinion holds very strongly that they have a contribution to make to the search for economic and historic truth and that it is vitally important that they should be allowed to make it. Sir Edward Beatty is an old and experienced university authority and Mr. McCullagh is a comparatively young one; and there are other reasons why Sir Edward is likely to be a better reflector of the general body of learned opinion.

THE HUMANE TOUCH

DEFINING THE FASCIST

A number of people have written us—including two bill collectors and a very unpleasant fellow in the Income Tax office—asking us to define "fascist." Quite frankly, that is the last thing we have any intention of doing. The reason is that the term "fascist" has got entirely out of the control of the lexicographers and has taken to associating with all kinds of low company. The debasement of words is not a new thing; indeed it is a common occurrence. Consider, for example, what happened to "intrigue" and "chic" and "Liberal-Conservative." That is one of the evils of the modern press, that it picks up a new term and throws it to the mob before its meaning and definition have been established by qualified authorities. It was different in other days when readers enriched their vocabularies from the contexts of stylists of literature. However, it is not our purpose to lament the passing of correct speech. Our purpose is merely to emphasize the folly of trying to define fascist which however it derived originally from a theory of government in Italy has now taken on such a variety of associated meanings as to render all definition futile. That this is so has ben amply demonstrated by the fact that during the past few weeks such a motley collection of Canadian authorities as Mr. Bennett, Mr. Herridge, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. McCullagh, Colonel Drew, Mr. Woodsworth have all warned the people of this country against the encroachment of the fascist. Obviously they cannot all be talking about the same thing. It might be possible to sum up all the known conceptions of the term and say that a fascist is any person who does something you do not like. This includes the man next door who drives religiously over your lawn no less than it does the person who shoulders you out of a movie queue. But as we have said, we are not going to pronounce upon the subject. Or they will be calling us fascist next.

POETRY MAGAZINE

WE ARE very much annoyed with the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*. For four quarterly numbers of volume one and one number of volume two it has been in the habit of giving biographical and geographical data about its poets, or at least those who were appearing for the first time; and it thus enabled us to assess the productiveness of each of the Provinces with almost a census-taker's accuracy. That feature has disappeared from Vol. 2, No. 2, and in its place appears only an announcement of the November 24 meeting at Convocation Hall, Toronto, when Lord Tweedsmuir will address a meeting under the magazine's auspices.

Thirty-two poets contribute forty-two poems, and they include the editor himself, Professor E. J. Pratt, with a substantial and highly characteristic passage of his Puck-ish fancy; one of the most poignant lyrics of the late Constance Davies Woodrow; a fine poem of Maritime rivers by Sir Charles G. D. Roberts; a very telling comment on these troublous times by Leo Kennedy; and much other matter of good workmanship and usually of fairly solid intellectual content. The *C.P.M.* is helping materially in the task of putting an end to the era of belated nineteenth-century romanticism in Canada.

IDLE AND DISSOLUTE?

WE HAVE long distrusted the legislation under which anybody with an interfering turn of mind is authorized in Ontario to bring before a magistrate any female person of less than 35 and have her committed to a reformatory institution if the magistrate considers that she is living an idle and dissolute life. The language of this statute is not the language of twentieth-century liberalism but of eighteenth-century puritanism; and we are slightly surprised that the women of Ontario—for it is directed against their sex alone, and involves the implication that idleness and dissoluteness are far more dangerous in women than in men—have tolerated it so long. The Toronto *Telegram* has performed a public service in bringing to light the case of a young Negro woman, whose idleness seems very doubtful since she had a job when she was committed, and whose dissoluteness consisted in having borne children to two men both of whom promised to marry her and failed to do so. Both men were contributing financially to the bringing up of the children and the mother was doing her best for them; and what good end is served by taking her from her job and keeping her in confinement we cannot imagine. This case will probably be rectified through the *Telegram's* efforts, but so long as the law remains unchanged there are bound to be other cases, and we hope that Mr. Hepburn and his new Minister of Welfare will give the matter their earnest attention.

TOVARISH IN SPAIN

(*Continued from page* 17)

"And when you reached Spain?"

"We got jobs working for the Poum. I did Publicity. There wasn't a helluva lot of money in it, but it was interesting, and you felt as if you were doing something worth while. I can't understand"—she looked around scornfully at the walls—"how anyone can spend his time painting pictures when there's a whole new world being made right under his eyes."

Charlie, who up to this moment, had been a sort of "George and Margaret"—often mentioned, but never seen—now appeared from the kitchen-bathroom. This slight intellectual with the deep eyes, sallow face, and black pointed beard, was certainly not the muscled proletarian the word "Comrade" had conjured up in my uneducated conscious. He was a native, it appeared, of Wisconsin.

THE talk was, naturally, of Spain. I contributed nothing beyond an occasional question. I knew the situation was complicated, but after half an hour of Lenin and Trotsky, bourgeois and proletariat, progressive and reactionary, anarchist and syndicalist, I was completely buffaloed. To tell the truth, I wasn't so much interested in the international issue as in the place which my "comrade" friends occupied in it. As nearly as I could disentangle fact from verbiage, I finally gathered they belonged to the Trotskyists, and were working for World Revolution.

"Wouldn't you," said the girl, "consider joining our party? We want to have good women like you as members."

Disregarding the compliment, I declined as tactfully as I could.

"I don't think," I said, "I'd be a very good World Revolutionary. I shouldn't enjoy jail in Barcelona, or any other place for that matter. The bugs would worry me. And even the prospect of being taken out and shot at dawn, wouldn't reconcile me to their biting at night."

It wasn't much of an excuse, but it showed me up as a woman of insufficient fortitude for the cause in question, and I rose to leave.

"I suppose," I said in parting, "you will soon be returning to America?"

"O no!" was the chorus. "We're going on to India."

"India! Whatever for?"

"Charlie has to do some research work there for his thesis," she explained.

I'd like to read Charlie's thesis when it's finished, I thought as I descended the stairs. Germany, Spain, India, World Revolution. It will certainly be interesting!

I didn't remember the paintings until I was back at my hotel.

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TORIES LICKING WOUNDS

BY ROBERT CAYGEON

ONTARIO Conservatives may well regard October the Sixth as a memorable day in their party's history;—not because it suffered a smashing defeat, but because of the causes of that defeat. The polling results do not indicate that Mr. Hepburn was overwhelmingly endorsed but rather that Mr. Rowe was rejected. Mr. Hepburn polled less than half the votes cast and of the eleven hundred odd thousand votes divided between the two major parties, Mr. Hepburn's candidates can claim an advantage of barely ten per cent. The voting was light, moreover, which suggests an apathy only explicable by the fact that the Conservative leadership did not inspire many who, nevertheless were not impelled to rally to the Hepburn banner. Mr. Hepburn is not, one would think, a person who is generally regarded with detachment. One either believes him and in him, or one dislikes and mistrusts him. If such is the case, his supporters turned out with enthusiasm, while his adversaries had no standard behind which to rally.

The one thing evident from the results is that there was no issue but the issue of leadership. If anyone doubts this, let him consider how it comes about that so small a majority in votes should give the Government such a preponderance of seats. Small majorities if recorded in many ridings enable a party to win seats out of all proportion to its share of the total vote. The fact that Mr. Hepburn owes his overwhelming majority in the House to the even distribution of his small majority of votes indicates that the issues chiefly belabored did not arouse the sectional enthusiasm expected of them. The North, the industrial centres, the rural Orange communities did not respond to the challenge of the issues proclaimed.

THE figures alone might not be sufficient grounds on which to base the conclusion that the Tory party was defeated by its own general staff and not by an overwhelming enthusiasm for Mr. Hepburn. But a good deal of weight is given to such a conclusion by the circumstances surrounding the Conservative Leadership Convention a year ago last May. No one attending that Convention could fail to be impressed by the fact that Mr. Rowe's election to the leadership was not spontaneous and that the majority of the delegates were instructed before they attended the Convention. These delegates, for the most part, had only heard of Mr. Rowe through reports in the public press of his elevation to the Bennett Hump-Cabinet, had never heard him speak and knew nothing of his background. It was clear, moreover, that the delegates were not instructed to vote for Mr. Rowe by the rank and file of their respective associations. The tip filtered down through the hierarchy that everything had been arranged and that they were expected to conform. Needless to say, a trip to Toronto, with expenses paid and every guarantee of a lively time while there, is an inducement of great attraction to people with nothing much else to occupy their time. And such people are quite willing to oblige those who provide such a pleasant break in the dreary round of existence with any small service.

The result, however, of such exercises in king-making inevitably falls on the monarch. Like Lady Jane Grey, herself a charming and guileless woman, Mr. Rowe is apt to pay with his head for the ambitions of a latter-day Duke of Northumberland. The way of the pretender is hard and the authority of leaders must come freely from their supporters, for it is not in the gift of political promoters.

THAT Conservatism in Ontario is still a vital force is evidenced by the polling results. Its present circumstances are strongly reminiscent of the defeat of the Conservative Party under Balfour in England in 1906, except that the British Conservative Party was hammered at the polls rather than in the House. It looked at that time as though Conservatism in England was swamped for good. The Liberal Party, however, on the retirement of Asquith, passed into the control of a dynamic man of action, a splendid orator and an autocratic leader, one David Lloyd George. Within a few years it passed out of existence altogether and will probably never again be an effective force in the political life of Great Britain.

It remains to be seen whether this parallel will be continued in Ontario. Mr. Hepburn has felt, of course, anything like the imaginative genius of Lloyd George, nor his grasp of affairs. But these are not what defeated the little Welshman. Lloyd George's other attributes are quite noticeable in Ontario's Prime Minister. Mr. Hepburn has the Welshman's gift of oratory, his impulsiveness, the impatience which makes him kick aside anything, no matter how venerable or how intrinsically worthy, which may stand in his path. He does so with evident relish and heedless of the consequences to himself or others.

Mr. Hepburn also has the love of personal power which is probably inseparable from the orator and is certainly characteristic of Lloyd George. Its effect is to impel its possessor to overreach himself, dominate his colleagues, override the permanent officials and become more and more unwilling to delegate authority and responsibility.

THE truth is that the Provincial Government of Ontario is exercising more authority now than it ever has before, more, probably than was ever contemplated by the framers of the British North America Act. Such being the case, the hybrid radicalism adopted by the Ontario Liberal Party will soon be found unsuited to the times. It serves no set of economic interests particularly except those of the Government itself. Upon its defeat, Hepburn Liberalism may either disintegrate or fuse with industrial Labor groups to form an Opposition party which will reflect much more truly the political philosophy of working people in an Industrial Age. A Roebuck radical labor group and a Croll liberal progressive group are not too fantastic to be possible. The new alignment will have the Tories to represent the moderate and rightist views of farmer, merchant, employer and craft unionist, and a sort of Croll-Roebuck popular front to represent the more radical view.

If the Conservative Party is to seize its next opportunity and turn it to account, it will have to pass out of its present stage. Mr. Hepburn's election sallies are only half true. The "Old Gang" is still in control, but it is not made up of former cabinet ministers. The destinies of the party are not controlled only by those who once sat or now sit in the Legislature. It is the members of the Central Executive Committee and those who run the Ward Associations who matter, particularly now that the party is in Opposition.

THE Conservative party ruled the roost in Ontario for some time under the extremely able leadership of Howard Ferguson. Neither effort nor intelligence was required by the officers of the Central Executive Committee or the Ward executives, yet they enjoyed both power and prestige. They are not equal to the demands made upon them by the reversal of the party's fortunes, but they still cling desperately to the offices which were once so valuable. Until these officials have relinquished their hold on the party machinery, in the Ward Associations as well as the Central Executive, active Conservatives cannot expect either to be able to take a hand in electing a leader they are prepared to follow, in carrying the nomination of worthy, unencumbered candidates, in securing a well-directed, coherent and properly financed election campaign or in winning the support of the apathetic people whose aid in the past election would have put the Hepburn Government to rout.

Mr. Hepburn is undoubtedly the prince of campaigners. He is a master of the surprise attack, the ambush, the false trail, the *tour de force*. Somehow he can make Mr. Henry's bill for three thousand dollars (for amenities which few would grudge a Prime Minister) look far more important and far more sinister than the $2400 paid to junior counsel for investigating a mare's nest which Mr. Slaght undertook to investigate free. He can choose his own battle ground, force the issue, when he commands the defile, and is deft in eluding a direct encounter while his flank is unprotected. In matters of political strategy, his power of decisive action is guided by a shrewd judgment; in administraton, his adventurous spirit leads him into difficulties from which all his politcal agility is needed to extricate him. He leaves himself wide open to attack when he is sure his adversaries are not quick enough to seize the opening if, by doing so, he can make an effective sally.

Heaven knows, the Tories are as open to criticism as any Govern-

ERNEST HUTCHESON, guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, at the opening concert in Massey Hall, October 26th.

NEW CANADIAN PLAYWRIGHT Brian Doherty, Toronto barrister, whose play "Father Malachy's Miracle," an adaptation of the book of the same name by Bruce Marshall, will be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning November 1.

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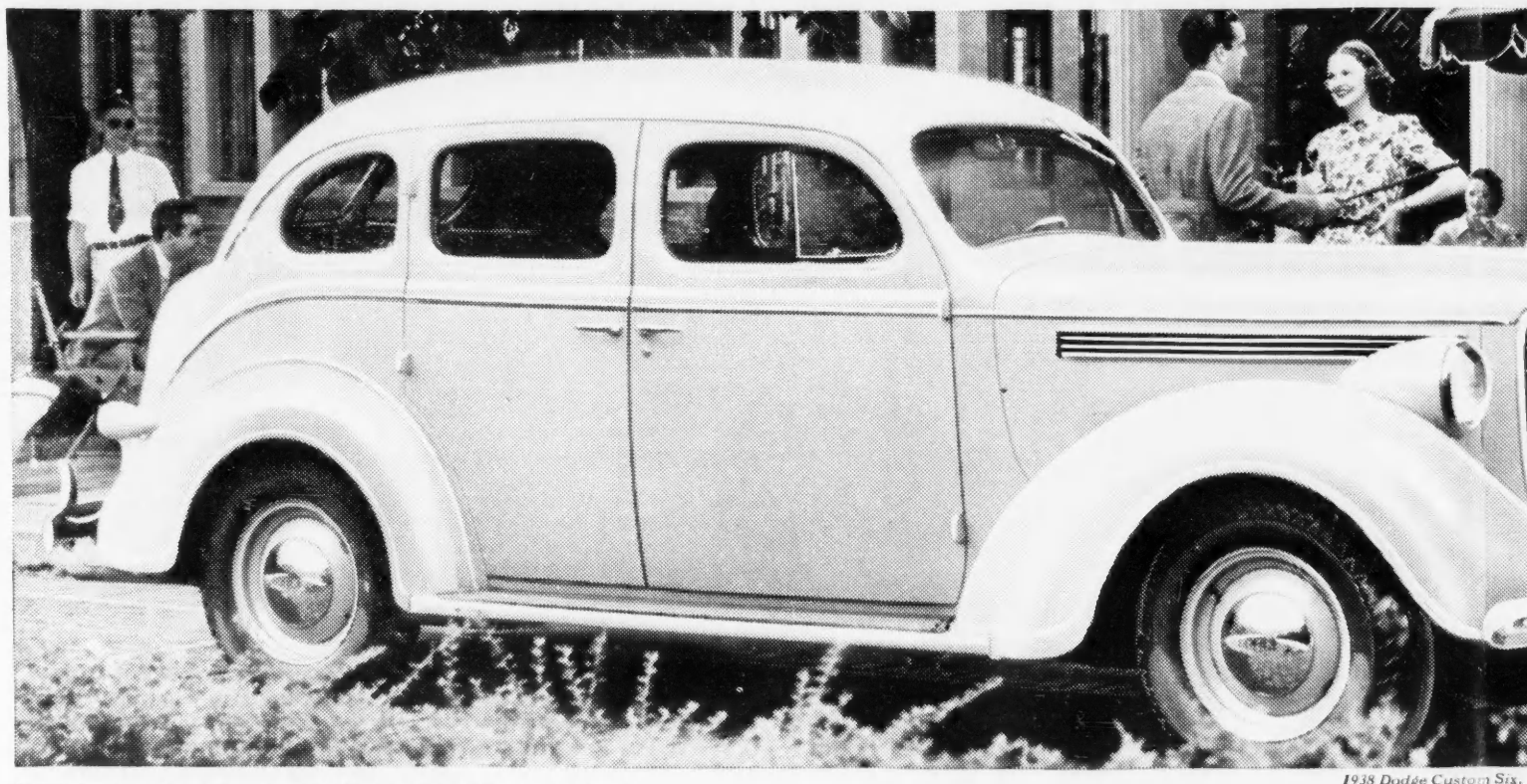
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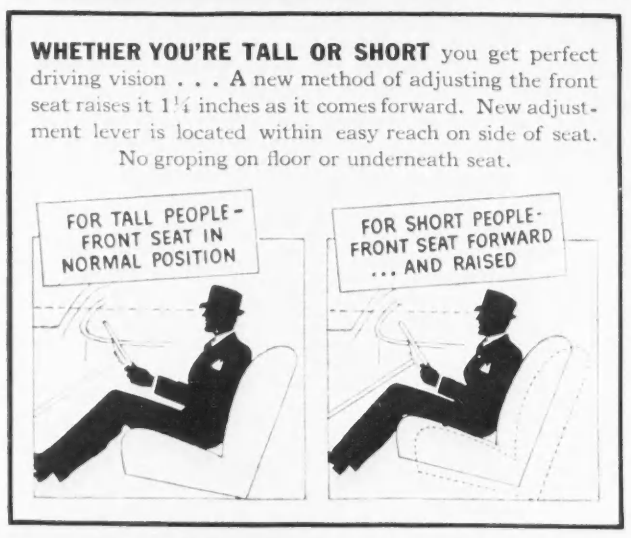

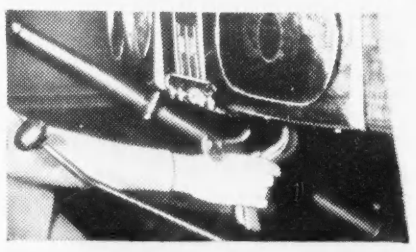
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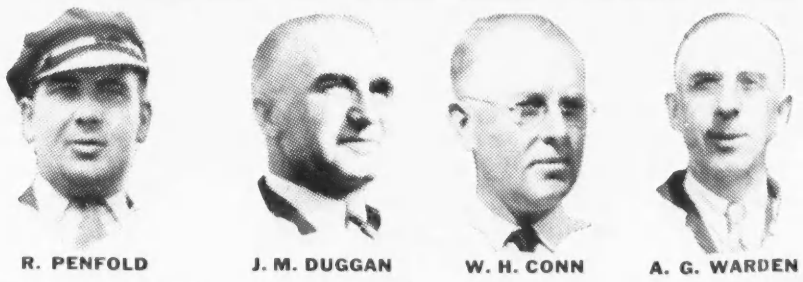
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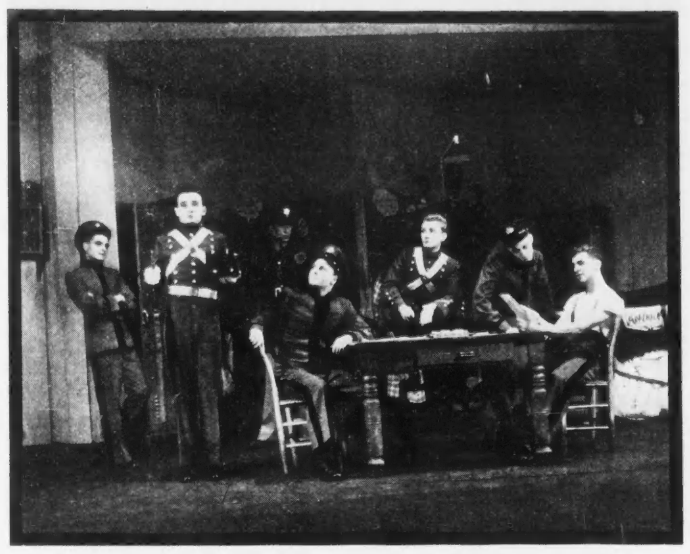

"BROTHER RAT." A scene from the George Abbott production of the Broadway success dealing with life in a military school. It comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning October 25.

ment must be which had so ineffective an opposition for so long as had the Ferguson and Henry régimes. But the points at which Mr. Hepburn attacks them seem to be the most readily defensible by anyone with any wits who can refrain from boring an audience to death. The charges of reckless extravagance and the Hydro Contracts are cases in point. The provincial debt was greatly increased under the Ferguson and Henry régimes, true enough. But this increase of debt falls under two heads and into two periods. The first was one of construction, when highways, schools, Hydro and other provincial assets were being created or extended. The other was when private borrowing ceased and credit was so disastrously deflated that public borrowing became an economic necessity. The Government of Ontario followed every other government in the world in the practice that has now come to be known as "deficit financing." To the extent that private debt (and credit) was destroyed, it was replaced by public debt, in an effort both to provide relief and "prime the pump." The most prudent of governments were forced to it to stay the ruinous fall of prices and alleviate its effect.

Debt, particularly public debt, which is largely an obligation to the banks, insurance and Trust companies is merely the obverse side of credit. So long as the credit is not destroyed by irresponsible people kicking the gong around, repudiating contracts and upsetting faith in the legal machinery, the debt is not repaid, it is refunded. Repayment would embarass the banks and other creditors who would thus be put to some pains to get their money out again—so our grand-children need not be regarded as unfortunates, born to a legacy of debt they are condemned to repay. Only when the cost per head of servicing the debt becomes disproportionate to the income per head need there be any serious complaint. And Ontarians are still comparatively lucky in that respect.

THE reverse side of Mr. Hepburn's sun-kissed budget would scarcely be so pleasing but for the debt incurred by the Tories. They borrowed to build the vast system of highways which are now paying returns in the form of gasoline taxes and the various business taxes levied upon shops, transport companies and other bodies which would never have existed but for these roads and the places to which they give comfortable access. The same applies to Hydro. Mr. Hepburn has found the accumulated Hydro reserve most convenient in the preparation of his budget. He has arranged a "repayment" from Hydro to the provincial Treasury, although there is no evidence that a corresponding retirement of the Treasury's funded debt is in contemplation, and the thirty-three million thus repaid does a splendid job of political window-dressing.

HYDRO itself is not a subject which was discussed too intimately in the election campaign and need not be gone into here. Suffice it to say, we have made new contracts with the perfidious but anonymous "power barons" in Quebec although we are told that Ontario could be independent of Quebec power. Moreover, according to the professional journals of the electrical engineers, the new contracts provide for power at a rate which, when the new equipment specified is paid for, will cost us more than formerly. Nor are we protected by long-term contracts, but left to bargain for a renewal in nine years, the terms of which we may not be able to dictate. Perhaps time will show that Hydro cannot stand its credit being undermined, its reserves depleted, its bargains nullified and its rates reduced, all at once.

NORMAN GREEN, as Malvolio, in the Canadian Drama League's production of "Twelfth Night" at Hart House Theatre, October 27-30.

The "Power Baron," however, is a pest of which little is heard any more. A new creature has arisen to plague us, equally anonymous and evidently of nocturnal habits, as no one has ever seen him. He is known as the "speculator." This pest lives in the Northlands and is the reason, Mr. Hepburn assures us, why all Crown timber limits should be subject to a new act that enables a Cabinet Minister to deal with them as he chooses, rearrange existing contracts, cancel leases and bargain privately, without consent of Parliament or benefit of press, with these valuable resources. Presumably the "speculator" grabbed off options or took leases in the days of Tory rule when, oddly enough, the price of pulp was at its lowest. Now, it seems his demands are so outrageous that, despite the fact that we alone have large reserves of jack pine, amounting almost to a monopoly on this continent, the timber would never be cut and our idle lumbermen never be employed but for Mr. Hepburn's Mr. Heenan making deals at very moderate prices to sell pulpwood to American paper magnates.

MR. HEPBURN'S telling punches were not directed at the most vulnerable part of his Tory opponents and they could easily have been parried effectively. Moreover, his own position is so exposed to the most damaging attacks that it is surprising that he was not dealt several stunning blows. People of Ontario are aware by now that the laws and institutions of this Province and of the Dominion of Canada are as effective in protecting them from C.I.O. disorders of an American pattern as they have been in protecting them from gangsters, kidnappers and lynching parties. All Mr. Hepburn had to do was his duty, and the machinery would take care of the rest. Unfortunately Mr. Hepburn could not refrain from exceeding his duty and allowing his office to be obscured by his person. He came very near to putting his foot in it—irretrievably. Mr. Rowe did nothing worse than fumble the ball by saying the obvious thing half-heartedly and three weeks too late. But this is characteristic of the two men and still more characteristic of the manner by which they came to their leadership. It is but one more illustration of the utter ineffectiveness of planting a leader on a party. In such circumstances, he is neither his own man nor anybody else's.

The Liberal campaign of hyperbole and a romantic rather than scientific use of figures received its final characteristic touch when the board of strategy, fearing they might be a trifle open to criticism on Liquor Administration, issued a statement hailing Mr. Hepburn as the man who had kept beer and wine out of the restaurants. Why the Conservative board of strategy had not been first to proclaim that the proper place for beer and wine was in places primarily dedicated to eating and that the cause of temperance would be better served if drink were considered merely as an adjunct to food, no one will ever understand.

Altogether, the election witnessed only the triumph of blatancy over ineptitude and it is not surprising that a struggle between two such antagonists should have left so large a proportion of the electorate completely unmoved.

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COMING EVENTS

WHEN the Salzburg Opera Guild gives its brief season of grand opera in the Eaton Auditorium on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, beginning November 1, five operas practically never given by conventional opera companies will be presented. The operas cover four different periods from the 17th to the 20th century and will be presented in their original tongues. Only one of the operas has ever before seen professional production on this continent.

Toronto is to hear this illustrious company before New York, and the entire repertoire of operas for their present tour will be given here: Mozart's comic opera "Cosi Fan Tutte"; two one-act operas by modern French composers—"The Poor Sailor" by Milhaud, and "Angelique" a delicious farce by Ibert; Rossini's first opera, "The Matrimonial Market," and Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea," a tragic music-drama.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, opens its sixteenth season at Massey Hall next Tuesday evening. The guest artist on this occasion will be the distinguished Australian pianist, Ernest Hutcheson, who with the orchestra will be heard in Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto in D Major. The program will open with the Overture Leonore No. 2 by Beethoven, and close with Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C Minor. Mr. Hutcheson, who makes his first appearance here in many years, was born in Melbourne. At the age of five he made an extensive tour of Australia. A few years later he went to Germany, where he studied under Zwintscher, Reinecke and Jadassohn at the Leipzig Conservatory and under Stavehagen in Weimar.

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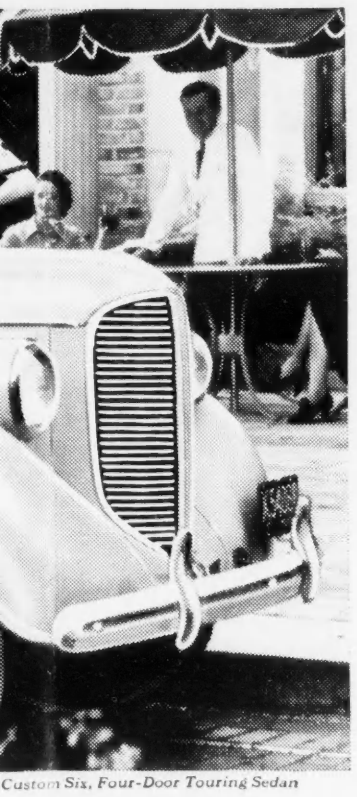

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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WITH the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by an audience of nearly 7,000 people the fourth Promenade Symphony Concert season at Varsity Arena came to an end last week. On the conclusion of the program Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, stepped on the podium and as "landlord" made a little speech reviewing the general situation. The aggregate attendance for the twenty events totalled upwards of 88,000, approximately the same as last year, despite the fact that the "Proms" had to face unforeseen handicaps in the way of a heat wave of unprecedented duration, and an epidemic of poliomyelitis. Dr. Cody estimated that at least 15,000 different persons had passed through the turnstiles since the first concert in early June, but pointed out that the rewards to the orchestral performers contributing their services on a co-operative basis had been meagre. The average weekly remuneration had been a little over $9, for which they gave in return three rehearsals and one public performance. Even this small recompense could not have been attained had it not been for the efforts of the Summer Symphony Association, which raised over $6,000 in private subscriptions, of which $5,500 had gone to the performers in supplementary emolument. One week attendance fell to a point where only $100 was available for distribution among the musicians after all expenses had been met. Dr. Cody paid a special tribute to the work of Dr. Roscoe Graham, president of the S.S.A., with whom the idea of raising a supplementary fund originated, and Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, Chairman of the Women's Committee. He made a plea for municipal aid such as is provided in San Francisco, for instance, and closed with a glowing tribute to the indefatigable energy and artistic inspiration of the conductor, Reginald Stewart.

The program of the final concert was unquestionably popular with a vast number of listeners, but for my own part I found it below the average. It was by intention operatic and did not rise to the splendid level that has been attained on many occasions. In the past four months Mr. Stewart has given at least a dozen novelties, some of which were of first rate importance, and among these I include the "Te Deum" and "Marche Solonelle" by Dr. Healy Willan. From an orchestral standpoint the most important number on last week's program was the Siegfried Funeral March from "Gotterdammerung," of which Mr. Stewart and his forces gave, as in the past, a distinguished and moving interpretation. Very impressive also was the rendering of the Polovetzian Dances and Choruses from Borodin's "Prince Igor." The orchestra had the co-operation of the Bach Choir in its full strength, and its singing of the stirring and difficult choruses was marked by clarity and sonority of tone and brilliant expression. Both singers and orchestra rose to magnificent heights in the final apostrophe, "All Hail, O Khan."

The guest artist was Lawrence Power, a routine tenor with a robust voice of average quality, but inclined to be explosive and over-demonstrative. He sang very familiar arias, "Vesta la Giubba" from "Pagliacci," "Donna e Mobile" and the "Rose Song" from "Carmen," in impassioned style, but I did not like his aggressive way of biting off final passages.

THE great French organist Marcel Dupré is back in America once more and on Monday paid a brief visit to Toronto to give a recital at Yorkminster Baptist church. When he first came to Canada fourteen years ago he was associate organist with Louis Vierne at Notre Dame, Paris, but three years ago he succeeded the veteran Charles M. Widor as organist of the historic Church of St. Sulpice. Both Vierne and Widor have died within the present year, and M. Dupré's program included compositions from their pens.

I trust that I am not a reactionary, but with our modern electric organs, I miss the pleasant bustle of the old fashioned organ recital; when what is known as "registration" involved athletic exercise in reaching for the proper stops. There was a sporting interest in whether the organist would hit the right ones, or whether the organ would inadvertently grunt like a boar or howl like a wolf. Registration today calls for the unostentatious touching of electric buttons and is a more sedate business; but probably the task of combining stops and other devices to obtain in perfection such an infinite variety of tonal effects as Mr. Dupré employs is not less difficult than in the past.

There is a thrilling lyrical quality in the playing of Dupré—in the exquisite taste and complete mastery with which he handles the limitless tonal resources at his command. His program was overly lengthy; and I enjoyed most the loveliness of his rendering of a Cantilene by Vierne, which had a violin-like quality in expresson. Brilliance and grandeur were combined in his interpretation of Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor. There were also impressive numbers by his teacher Guilmant and his predecessor Widor, and among shorter works, a charming study of Canadian inspiration, "Up the Saguenay," composed in 1916 by Alexander Russell. Four works from his own pen were included, two of which were for piano and organ. In these his daughter, Marguerite, co-operated.

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ROYAL ALEXANDRA

BY B. K. SANDWELL

NO, YOU can't take much with you from Hart and Kaufman's "You Can't Take It With You," for the very good reason that there isn't much to take. For two acts it is pure goofiness, and to tell the truth we were a trifle amazed (as we also were at "Three Men On a Horse") at the readiness with which the new generation of theatre-goers accepts pure goofiness as satisfactory entertainment. We did not, however, make the mistake of going home after Act Two, and were therefore rewarded by a third act which pulls the piece together with startling suddenness, eliminates the goofy atmosphere, and sends the audience away quite well pleased with its evening's fun. This is effected by the emergence into the front action of what has been more or less of a background character, the elderly ex-Wall Street man who decided twenty years ago that the American life of hustle and keep-up-with-the-Joneses was not good enough, and therefore retired from business to live on his income and give his eccentricities a chance to grow. The performance of this somewhat Cohanesque role by George Henry Trader is highly impressive even in the first two acts, when "Grandpa" is merely a background to his even more fantastically eccentric household of descendants and in-laws, but the attention throughout those acts is too much occupied with amateur fireworks manufacturers, hopeless students of Russian ballet, incredible playwrights, and other stock material of farce-comedy.

The thinness of the material might be less obvious if the company were entirely made up of highly competent performers of this kind of thing; but in this company the "straight" performers notably outshine the farceurs, who have to strain every nerve to make their points, and thus give one a sense of effort exerting itself against a vacuum.

In setting down these reflections we are conscious of being probably much less susceptible to the charms of extravaganza-without-music than most of the audiences both in New York and in Toronto to which "You Can't Take It With You" is directed. There is plenty of laughter, a rapid-fire succession of absurd situations, a few good lines, and just enough story to keep up a continuous interest. There is also, in Grandpa's dart-throwing episode, what is perhaps the most effective exploitation of the humorous possibilities of the human posterior that it has been our privilege to behold since the days when, as a cub reporter, it was our duty to criticize the local burlesque houses. Anatomical humor changes but slowly; we have a dim recollection of something of the same kind in Aristophanes.

COMING EVENTS

BY a curious twist of circumstances, the original New York company of "Brother Rat" will play at the Royal Alexandra next week while a substitute cast plays in New York. George Abbott planned to close the play at the end of the season, but after the original company went to the road the demand for "Brother Rat" was so strong on Broadway that he had to organize the company which is now playing there.

The authors, John Monks Jr. and Fred F. Finklehoffe, wrote the play against a background of the Virginia Military Institute, of which both are graduates. V.M.I. is often known as the "West Point of the South" because of its outstanding contributions to the Southern cause at the time of the American Civil War.

It is singular that, although "Brother Rat" has run for a year in New York, 18 weeks in Boston, is now in its tenth week in Chicago, and has been seen in 25 "road" cities, no single critic has ever "panned" it. The present tour of the original company will embrace every city of importance in the Eastern half of the United States, as well as several Canadian cities.

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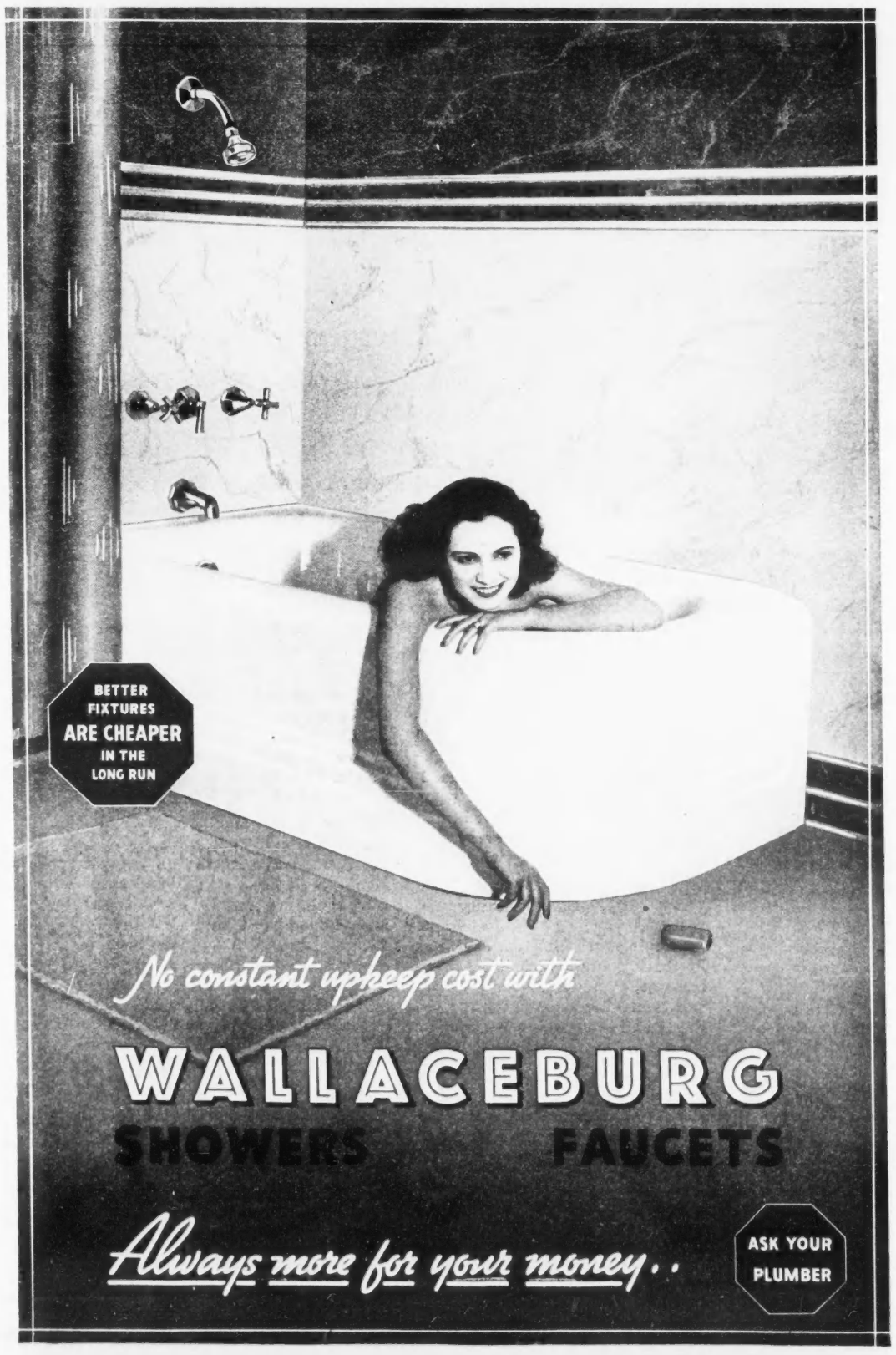

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EATON AUDITORIUM

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"VICTORIA THE GREAT" is a truly astonishing picture; a screen biography which within two hours is able to cover the intimate life-story of Victoria over more than half a century and to convey at the same time a full rich sense of the society and political ideals she came to represent.

This is a film that Victoria herself would have approved, though she might have been left a little breathless at the pace at which her life history is taken. The tempo is twentieth century, the film itself being a series of swiftly dissolving scenes, each one compact with personal and historical significance. Yet for all its pace the sense of tradition and sobriety is never lost. In the end we have Victoria restored to her pedestal with reverence and affection, complete with her sceptre, her majesty and her remote empire-scanning gaze; exactly as though her skeptical twentieth century appraisers had never existed.

The director here has captured not only the stern moralities of Victoria's period, but its floridity, its innocence and complacence, and in the early scenes, a daguerrotype charm that is wholly disarming. The sequences showing Victoria and Albert in the early days of their courtship and marriage are beautifully handled, with tenderness and sincerity and a minimum of the archness which is the twentieth century's traditional approach to nineteenth century romance. There was a tough and formidable quality in both Victoria and her Albert, fully recognized here and never wholly yielding to the hearts-and-flowers sentiment of their early relationship.

WITH all its lingering on personal biography, the film never loses sight of the fact that Victoria's history through all her reign was England's history, that her most intimate problem was the problem of the most tribal society known to civilization. The whole thing is a curous and arresting revelation of the English spirit. Whatever ironical comments the world has since supplied, this was the way that England felt about herself and her destiny, from the humblest coster to the Queen herself.

The roles of Victoria and Albert are beautifully played by Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. As enacted here they are Tennysonian conceptions, ideally mated, wonderfully good, devoted symbols of monarchy. If Victoria faltered during the early years of her widowhood, she recovered her sense of destiny, and even her temporary withdrawal was consistent with her English tenacity and idealism. A great many people will quarrel with this whole-hearted restoration of Victoria, and the exalted Empire note of the conclusion. But they can hardly question the conviction with which the material is developed or the consistency it maintans from first to last. "Victoria the Great" must be taken as a pure nineteenth century conception; a legend recovered with fervor and triumphant technical skill.

Even granting the culminating glories of Empire at the end of Victoria's reign, I don't think the film was justified in its wld plunge into technicolor for the final Diamond Jubilee sequences. Quite apart from the fact that it wasn't good technicolor, it struck a gaudy incongruous modern note. In the spirit of Victorianism, I don't think the dear queen would have approved.

IT'S a long way from the Widow of Windsor to the Ritz brothers; but on the whole it's worth taking, just to get you back into the contemporary world. I've always been a little suspicious of the Ritzes, partly because of their tendency to give till it hurts, partly because their comedy seems to be based on the idea that three comedians working in unison are by mathematical calculation three times as funny as one comedian working things out for himself. They are still closely co-operative in "Life Begins at College" but their group-inventions are getting better. There is wonderfully timed comedy in the early scenes in the tailor establishment, the dance sequences are expert and amusing, and the football climax is very funny, unless you happen to remember "Horsefeathers" and the lyric frenzy with which the Marx brothers kidded, for all time, the Great American Pastime.

"It's all Yours" is a comedy romance about a beautiful secretary (Madeleine Carroll) who inherits a fortune from her employer, and the efforts of two young men (Francis Lederer and Mischa Auer) to get it away from her. This picture was whimsically and accurately billed as "It's All Y'Auer's." Though Mischa Auer has only a secondary role in the film, he managed singlehanded to lift a rather routine story into high gaiety and absurdity. Mischa Auer is one of Hollywood's most rigidly typed comedians, yet he always contrives to invent new and astonishing variations of his identical roles. He has for one thing, the face for comedy—a stylized mask with enormous melancholy mock-turtle eyes. "It's All Yours" is worth seeing, solely on his account.

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COMING EVENTS

AT THE International Congress of the Dance, held in Paris in 1932, the Jooss European Ballet won first prize with its presentation of "The Green Table." That was the beginning of a series of triumphs which this ballet group has since enjoyed, throughout Central Europe, England and America. Returning for their third North American tour, the Jooss Ballet comes to Massey Hall for three performances, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, November 2 and 3. Kurt Jooss has brought the freshness of new ideas to the dance. In "The Green Table," he says in substance "Diplomacy is futile—its folly self-evident." Its sequel, "The Mirror," is another arresting and powerful theme. In "The Big City," he portrays in three masterful pictures the unquenchable thirst of youth for love and joy.

INVITATIONS have gone out signed by Margaret Fairley, Charles Comfort and Arthur Lismer to an exhibition and sale of paintings, drawings, prints and craft work by Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal artists in aid of the home for orphans recently established near Barcelona by a group of young Canadians for Spanish children. Approximately fifty artists have volunteered to donate art work and about one hundred paintings have already been received. The exhibition is to be at the Heliconian Club, 35 Hazelton Ave., Toronto, on October 22 and 23.

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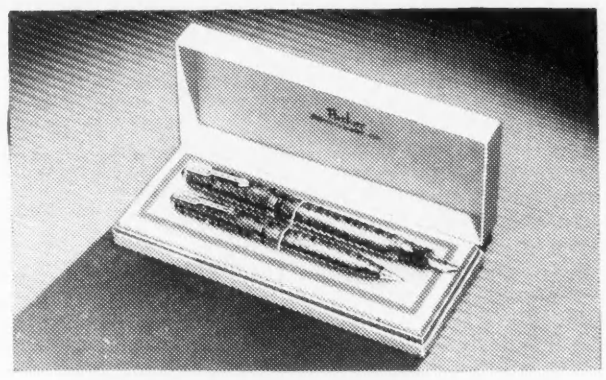

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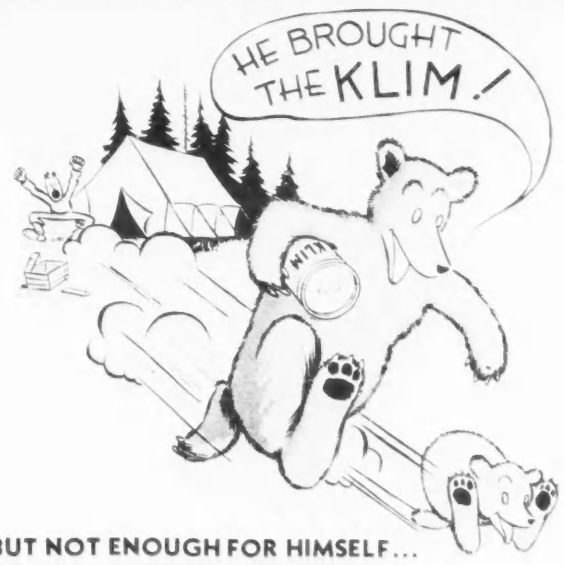

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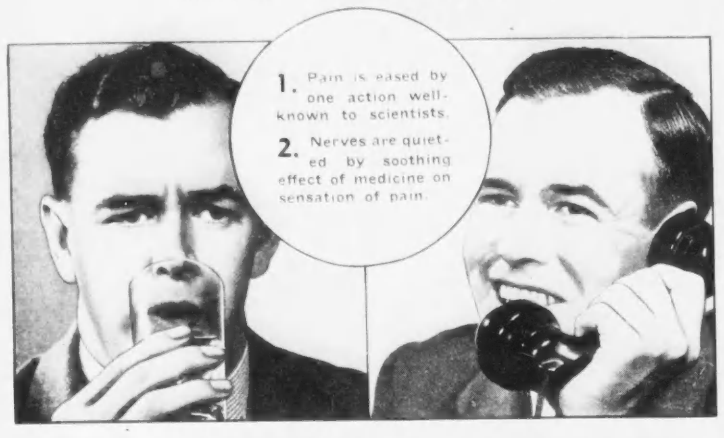

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—History of Canada. Oct. 11-Oct. 18

NEW HEPBURN CABINET

WITH a degree of celerity which must have left many hopeful office seekers astounded, Premier Hepburn announced the membership of his new Cabinet, which promptly took the oath of office at Government House and next day held its first meeting, all within less than ten days of the Ontario election. The Cabinet consists of fourteen members, including the Premier, and eight of the members are new to Cabinet rank. The average age of the ministers is probably considerably less than in any previous Ontario Government, Hon. Eric Cross, 32 years old, being the youngest. Hon. Norman O. Hipel was again sworn in as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

In its first meeting the Cabinet apparently proceeded immediately to departmental reorganization. Subsequently Mr. Hepburn announced that J. B. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, would retire and be succeeded by William Reeks, now in charge of the Experimental Farm at Ridgetown. The retirement of W. B. Somerset, Commissioner of Marketing, was also announced. In reorganization proceedings the Premier did not forget one of his defeated colleagues, Hon. J. A. Faulkner, who was Minister of Health in the first Hepburn regime. He announced that Dr. Faulkner had been appointed chairman of the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance Boards.

The following Ontario Cabinet members took office: Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Harry C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary, Game and Fisheries; Hon. Peter Heenan, Lands and Forests; Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Education; Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Highways and Northern Development; Hon. Paul Leduc, Mines; Hon. Gordon P. Conant, Attorney-General; Hon. Harold J. Kirby, Health; Hon. P. M. Dewan, Agriculture; Hon. M. M. MacBride, Labor; Hon. Eric W. Cross, Welfare and Municipal Affairs; Hon. Colin Campbell, Public Works; Hon. W. L. Houck, Hydro Commissioner and Minister Without Portfolio; Hon. Arthur St. Clair Gordon, Without Portfolio.

DOMINION

Labor: Annual report of Department of Labor stated increase of membership of all classes of trade unions during 1936 was 41,769 and increase in number of local branches was 158. September report of Labor Department recorded 34 strikes and lockouts in Canada during the month, involving 7,007 workers and resulting in loss of 44,378 man working days.

Old Age Pensions: Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, called federal-provincial conference for Nov. 2 of all ministers and officials administering Old Age Pensions to evolve plans for greater uniformity and efficiency of administration.

Post Office: As result of request from local residents, the Post Office Department announced change of name of Cameron Bay, N.W.T., to Port Radium.

Relief: Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, announced relief statistics for September showing decrease of 35 per cent. in number of urban relief recipients since year ago.

Rowell Commission: Chief Justice Rowell (in face of resolution of Alberta Legislature asking Aberhart Government not to submit brief to the Royal Commission on federal-provincial economic relations) wrote to Premier Aberhart stating the Commission will meet in Edmonton late in January.

ALBERTA

Unsigned Legislation: Premier Aberhart announced that the Alberta Government's submissions on the three bills on which Lieutenant-Governor Bowen reserved his signature have been forwarded to the federal Government. Meanwhile Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that he had informed the Alberta Government and other interested parties that any representations regarding the bills should be in writing. In England, Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions Secretary, refused to consider suggestions from the Douglas Secretariat that he intervene in the matter, stating that the British Government had no right to do so.

ONTARIO

Hydro: Hon. W. L. Houck and J. A. Smith, newly appointed Hydro Commissioners, will undertake survey of Ontario's hydro electric power resources with view to making the Province increasingly self-dependent, it was semi-officially announced.

Pensions: Appointment of Dr. J. A. Faulkner, former Minister of Health, to the joint chairmanship of the Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowance Commissions, was announced by Premier Hepburn.

Toronto: President H. J. Cody announced the establishment of a course in aerial navigation at the University of Toronto.

QUEBEC

Appointment: Albert Plouffe, private secretary of Premier Duplessis, was appointed head of the Provincial Statistical Branch, succeeding Jean Charles Harvey who resigned.

Education: Premier Duplessis issued statement reinstating all members of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Education who were asked to resign several weeks ago and declaring that "the incident is now closed." The Senate of McGill University, however, announced that its request for a Royal Commission to investigate the entire system of Protestant education in the Province still stands.

Forests: Stumpage dues for cutting rights on Crown lands were increased by Order-in-Council; another Order-in-Council informed lumber companies that the Government will fix scale of prices which may be charged lumberjacks for supplies at company and jobbers' stores.

Succession Duties: Quebec Superior Court ruled that Province of Quebec cannot tax for succession duties stocks registered in the Province if the owner lived outside the Province and the stocks themselves were elsewhere at the time of his death.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

History: Sir Campbell Stuart announced the formation of the Hudson's Bay Record Society to work in conjunction with the Champlain Society in the publication of historically important records of the Hudson's Bay Company.

International Affairs: E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg, was elected president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; vice-presidents are John Imrie, Edmonton; Senator Louis Cote, Ottawa; W. M. Birks and Arthur Surveyer, Montreal, and Col. C. F. MacInnes, J. M. Macdonnell and Stanley McLean, Toronto.

OBITUARY

Abell, Percy C., Victoria, B.C., founder and retired manager of B.C. Safety League (55). **Benoit,** Georges Arthur, Montreal, director St. Lawrence Brick Co., managing director Alex Bremner Ltd. (65). **Burrill,** Vivian, Three Rivers, Que., first mayor of Shawinigan Falls, industrial pioneer of the St. Maurice Valley (84). **Catelli,** Charles Honore, Montreal, founder Catelli Food Products Ltd., past president Montreal Chamber of Commerce, Commander of the Crown of Italy (88). **Clarke,** Robert George Lambert, Vancouver, retired federal fruit inspector in British Columbia. **Champagne,** Albert, Ottawa, former Liberal M.P. for Battleford North, first mayor of Battleford, Sask., former member of Saskatchewan Legislature (72). **Dubeau,** J. Adelard Joliette, Que., district magistrate for Joliette and Richelieu, former M.P. for Joliette (64). **Farthing,** Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Kemp, Montreal, wife of Rt. Rev. J. C. Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal. **Feldstein,** Harry, Montreal, clothing manufacturer, president M. Feldstein & Co., Ltd. (47). **Fleming,** Miss Ethel Catharine, Niagara Falls, Ont., educationist, retired mistress Springside Ladies' College, Philadelphia (62). **Galbraith,** William Breden, Toronto, architect (52). **Hill,** J. Wentworth, Cloverdale, Cal., proprietor of first cold storage warehouse in Montreal (89). **Leclerc,** Louis, Quebec, Que., oldest practising notary in Province of Quebec (98). **Logan,** Thomas, Minnedosa, Man., first magistrate of Minnedosa, oldest graduate of Ontario Agricultural College in Western Canada (78). **MacKinnon,** Rev. Dr. Clarence, Halifax, principal of Pine Hill Divinity College of the United Church, former moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly (69). **Macrae,** Norman, Toronto, stockbroker and yachtsman (73). **McTague,** John S., Guelph, Ont., member Guelph Board of Education, past grand knight Knights of Columbus, father of Mr. Justice Charles P. McTague (72). **Stanbury,** Dr. R. B. John, Toronto, secretary of Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, editor of "Pharmaceutical Journal." **Sweeney,** Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hugh J., Barrie, Ont., Roman Catholic dean of Simcoe (73). **Tolmie,** Hon. Dr. Simon Fraser, Victoria, B.C., Conservative M.P. for Victoria 1917-26, Minister of Agriculture in Meighen cabinets of 1921 and 1926, national Conservative organizer 1923, Premier of British Columbia 1928-33, re-elected to House of Commons 1936, past president numerous live stock and veterinary associations (70). **Wray,** Joseph C., Montreal, former president Joseph C. Wray & Bros., undertakers, operator of first ambulance in Montreal (81).

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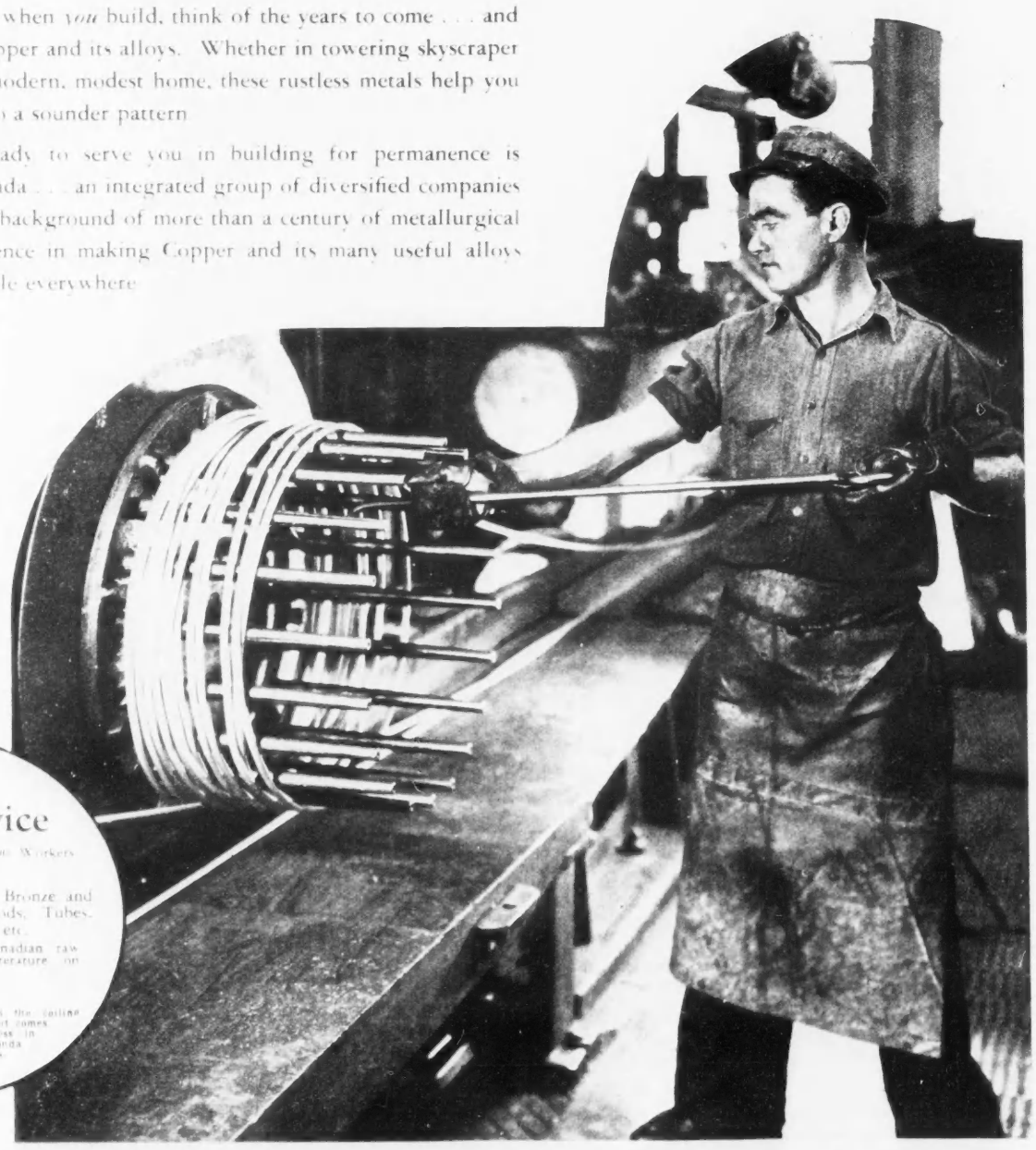

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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 23, 1937

THE PRINCE: A MEMORY

BY SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

"WHAT did the Prince say to you, as he came away, laughing?"

"I am not going to tell."

"Then, what did you say to him, that made him laugh?"

"I just said to him, as I would say to one of yourselves, 'Good-bye, Dear'."

THE woman was the most venerable in the large room; and the Prince being young and shy had sought her company as a refuge against the young and beautiful. Yet I thought it proper to warn her against the traditional power of princes to captivate women by their charm; and this Prince possessed that power above all others.

He was the Prince of Wales, the title always borne by the eldest son of England's King. This was his first visit to America, in the summer of 1920; his first land-fall upon the Canadian coast, Prince Edward Island, whose lofty designation had been acquired from another Edward, fifth in ascent from himself, the father of Victoria.

The *Renown* and her consorts which had borne him overseas lay in the spacious harbor of Charlottetown. A boat's-crew of eight put off from the warship, and rowed with powerful rhythmic strokes across the water sparkling in the late morning sun. A single person sat in the stern-sheets; the boat came alongside the quay; he sprang ashore and mounted the gangway which was covered with awnings and carpeted in red.

AS THE Prince of Wales for the first time set foot on American soil, there was no cheering; merely a murmur of awe at the historic meaning of him, and admiration of his fair and youthful beauty. He seemed to emerge from the sea like some fabled visitant.

The spectators thronging the quay were mainly of Highland descent. They affected to believe that this was their Bonnie Prince Charlie come over the water again. To many a woman he was her own soldier son who never would return. He was not embarrassed; he spoke to all who ventured to speak with him as if he had come amongst his own. That same Woman said, "This young man has been well brought up." Early as it was, some of the Highlanders had been drinking in preparation for the ceremonial. One of them with tears streaming down his ancient face kept repeating to himself the obscure litany of his welcome: "I fought for his father; I fought for his grandfather; I fought for his great-grandmother; I would like to strike a blow for that young fellow too."

NOR were the Highlanders embarrassed. This was not the first time a Prince of Wales had come amongst them. Exactly sixty years before, a previous Edward had made a similar visit, and the remembrance yet remained. In this Island there is a tradition of high birth and good breeding; and when the Prince appeared his appearance was as natural as the sun above the horizon. This Island was the last refuge of the feudal system. It was originally divided into sixty-seven estates which were assigned to a corresponding number of important personages in England with the obligation of placing emigrants upon them. Some of these landlords visited their estates, and to this day one will be shown in an old house the very chair whereon one of those mighty ones had rested. They brought with them their relatives. The Governors brought aides, justices, and secretaries. Some of them remained to live in reflected or intrinsic glory, and gave to the place a sense of dignity and style. In addition, the Highland immigrants brought with them their own sense of particularity based upon the practice of the Clan.

IN A COMMUNITY, therefore, in which all lived in daily intercourse with the descendants of those important persons, although now fallen materially from their high estate, in which nearly every man lives upon his own inherited land, there was little alarm over the arrival of the Prince. A similar easeful spirit prevails in Oxford. A Mahatma applied for admission to All Souls College. When the Dean was informed that a Mahatma was a reincarnation of a member of the Trinity, he declined to admit him on the ground that the undergraduates never would stand it. He was recommended to apply to Magdalen. The President of that particular College made no difficulty; he had had the Prince of Wales the year before. When the Prince acceded to the throne as Edward VIII, the President was pleased to observe that another Magdalen man had done well.

IN THESE intervening years the Prince of Wales has spoken with many American women. It may now be of interest to know something further of the first conversations he ever had with an American woman—for Canada is after all in America,—a conversation, it may be added, from which he turned away with young laughter. The Woman was the "Master's Wife," a title she retained from the early days when he was Master of the School, at Orwell. To clarify the narrative, or even to make it possible, it must be disclosed that she was my mother, and he my father.

Chief Justice Mathieson, who at the moment was also acting Lieutenant-Governor, had issued invitations to a reception for the Prince, and the Master's wife was included in the number, himself being dead. She announced firmly that she would attend. This resolution, we all believed, merely arose out of a further resolution to have a new dress made for the last time. For many years she had in the house a length of heavy black poplin ribbed and lustrous with silk and flax, which she received from a son who had a passion for rich fabrics.

THE presence of the Prince was held to be sufficient warrant for converting the fabric into a garment; but the task was not easy. Local skill was inadequate. If the material were entrusted to an establishment in the town, there was no surety that it would not be wasted, or all the remnants returned. In the end she decided to go to the town for a week and engage an artist who would work in her own room under her very eye. She was determined also that the dress "should be high in the neck and with long sleeves." This was to be her final protest against the prevailing fashion.

We had at the time—and still have—at Orwell a carriage, known as a Victoria or more correctly and in derision as a barouche, that is, a four-wheeled low vehicle with folding top, two inside seats facing each other, and a high front seat for the driver. This carriage came to the place some years before when motor cars in other places made horses obsolete; but with its rubber tires, Morocco leather, and blue cloth it was yet a sumptuous affair. It could be drawn by two horses, but the nature of the roads prescribed a single draught. This Island was the last place in the world, except Bermuda, to protect itself against the motor car, as it is yet the last place in the world to protect itself against alcohol by a law of prohibition.

ALTHOUGH there was no motor car, there was a horse corresponding with the weight and beauty of the carriage. Her name was Gipsy II, a name which she inherited from a predecessor. How Gipsy II came to Orwell, how it came about that she was driven by Barrett—all those years of war from Ypres to Cologne, her friend and mine—in the barouche that carried guests to the reception of the Prince of Wales,—all this is contained in the army records.

The Master's wife by reason of her age and tall strength—she was then nearly eighty-five—excited a natural interest in that gay company. The new dress alone would have made her remarkable. The black poplin was adorned with embroidered silk, another household treasure, and she herself described the whole effect as "a regal robe." It is little wonder that the Prince with his discerning eye was attracted, and engaged in a conversation from which he turned away, laughing.

BY A curious sequence of events there was with us at Orwell a young soprano singer from the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Within the next month she perished in a railway accident near New Orleans; her name by this time will have been forgotten. When the Marine Band from the *Renown*, who were making the music, finished their program and were putting up their instruments, this singer went quietly to the piano, and in ten minutes sang three songs. The songs were: 1, "The lark now leaves her watery nest, and climbing shakes her dewy wing." 2, "Hark, hark, the lark at heaven's gate sings." 3, "Solveig's song," yearning for the abducted Peer Gynt. To the Prince the songs were familiar; he himself was a musician; he has composed a March for the pipes, and plays that instrument with professional skill.

In exquisite depreciation of his own knowledge, the Prince expressed surprise at such excellence in a place whose musical achievements had hitherto escaped his attention. In the spirit and sweep of the opera the singer knelt before him; and as he raised her from the floor she kissed his hand and murmured, as she had been duly instructed, "Sir, I have never been off the Island!"—and fled. He was quick to discern that this, and indeed the whole day's performance, was conducted in a spirit of fun at which he afterwards expressed a sense of relief and delight. The Chief Justice was a master humorist.

ON THE way home the Master's Wife remarked with a touch of old acerbity: "The last time the Prince of Wales was here, it was your aunt Janet who went with your father." That was sixty years ago. Now it was clear why she herself persisted in going this time. She died the following year.

At a very early age I had formed the childish design of marrying a well-grown young woman, instigated by her invitation. In preparation for the new way of life I built a house of snow, and gathered birch bark for a fire; but I lacked a costume suitable for the ceremonial. I asked the Master for his "military cap and sword." This cap was a splendid affair with its plume of white feathers. His military career, I learned much later, was confined to a militia Company in which he was lieutenant; but the plumed cap suggests that he must have been transferred to the staff, possibly as paymaster, for his accounts are yet in existence. There is also extant his "manual of musketry drill," written in his own hand, and probably copied from an official source. I never saw him in uniform, but often heard him repeat old commands-

(Continued on Page 28)

"SPRING," by Francesco Bassano, one of the paintings in the collection assembled by the Art Gallery of Toronto to illustrate developments in art from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The exhibition is now open.

GIVE HER HER PIE

BY ELEANOR McNAUGHT

IT WAS almost two o'clock when the Customer entered the large, dimly lit restaurant. Only a few diners remained, lingering pleasantly over cigarettes and coffee. A cathedral-like calm pervaded the vast, columned space. The three musicians who had earlier played popular selections from a small, draped dais had departed.

As the Customer leaned back against the fur of her spread-eagled coat to indicate that her struggle with all the possible food combinations had come to a happy conclusion, a bright mauve linen skirt appeared at her side. It logically contained a waitress. The Customer, intent on food, ordered "chicken sandwich on brown bread, a glass of buttermilk, and banana-meringue pie." She passed lightly over the first two items, but lingered gloatingly over the last. The voice emanating from the region of the mauve linen ticked off the order with what Kai Lung calls "a large amount of no enthusiasm."

All about was a considerable fluttering of mauve linen skirts. The unreal sensation grew that comes from motion accomplished in silence. Tables were cleared and reset apparently by a swarm of mauve butterflies, darting and retreating in gentle rhythm, impersonal and soothing. The unobtrusive result, no doubt, of efficient training. The chicken sandwich appeared, flanked by gherkins. The cap of the buttermilk bottle slipped silently into the unknown. The mauve wing vanished. Then, as the chicken sandwich began also to vanish, though after a cruder fashion, the Customer became conscious of gentle voices somewhere in the rear of the fur coat. They were so subdued that they resembled the voices one hears when coming from under an anaesthetic. They were in a world apart, and did not emerge into the serenity which must be maintained when the Customer is dining.

"YOU give her her pie, won't you?"

"Yes, of course. You run along."

"Everything else is all right."

"I know. I'll give her her pie. How is she?"

"I don't know. I'm nearly crazy to get over and see. She had a high temperature when I left her this morning."

"Gee, I'm sorry. You go on now. You can get back in lots of time."

"Yes, I'll be back. You see I oughtn't to have given her a bath yesterday. But I always give her a bath on Sunday because I can take my time. But I didn't wash her hair. I'm glad I didn't do that. But I thought I'd kept her warm. And when I got her out of her bath she started to shiver and I couldn't stop her. I was so frightened. I guess I should just have left her in bed. But I like giving her her bath. And last night I just couldn't get her warm."

"Aw, quit worrying, Jean. She'll be fine."

"I know. Thanks dearie."

A SMALL figure hurried past the table. The Customer saw no butterfly, but a slight, worried little woman with a thin dark face showing lines. The black hair had been cut in a youthful bang, no doubt for business purposes, but the bangs did not come low enough to conceal a pair of frightened eyes.

The tiny figure vanished through a distant door, and the Customer felt that in some way she had lost her appetite. She discarded the gherkin which she had just impaled on her fork. But the mood passed as another mauve skirt appeared, bearing a succulent slice of delicately browned banana-meringue pie.

• •

GRAHAM McINNES, art critic of SATURDAY NIGHT, is to be heard over the C.B.C. National Network in a series of talks on art, every Tuesday at 3.45 E.S.T., starting November 9, and dealing with the finest paintings in the larger Canadian galleries.

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Play safe! Use the new Blue-Jay method. First the pain stops instantly, by removing the pressure, then the entire corn lifts out Root and All.

Blue-Jay is a tiny, medicated plaster. Held in place by Wet-Pruf adhesive. Get Blue-Jay today. 25¢ for a package of 6.

BLUE-JAY

BAUER & BLACK

SCIENTIFIC CORN PLASTERS

* A mass of dead cells root-like in form and position. It left may serve as focal point for renewed development.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE ENJOYED our first snowfall on Wednesday last—it must have continued for all of two minutes—and are now eagerly looking forward to Indian Summer. Our friends suggest it is well we are long-sighted. They estimate eleven months lie between us and it. But we still believe in the old saws—Indian Summer after the first snowfall.

Meanwhile we have enjoyed this week a tour through the great underground receiving rooms of one of the largest importers of china and glass in this country.

The safe packaging of china and glass for shipment to one place or another is quite a trick, as any householder who has ever moved knows well.

Each country has its own ideas on the subject. Japan uses spruce wood cases exactly estimated to the carrying capacity of the average coolie's back. And the Japanese don't underestimate or allow for spinal trouble in coolies. They also ship a great deal of pottery in woven straw matting cases cleverly reinforced with wood slats.

Mexico fancies cases made of hard wood bars laced together with rawhide thongs.

Great crates, handmade of natural wood branches filled in with straw, with twisted ropes of a curious vine-like growth criss-crossing them, come from England. The vine-growing for the purpose is a big industry in the Potteries. The whole case is carefully disinfected before shipping—straw can carry diseases fatal to crops. Immense hogs-heads bring tea-cups and teapots from England, and the biggest packing cases of all contain English dinner sets. These last are handled entirely by cranes we were glad to learn.

Czech and Venetian glass come in cases of definite and distinctive shape. American glass arrives in barrels. France packs her fragile glass and china in light wood cases about the size of butter boxes, and the only ones we saw marked "Fragile."

A good importer can tell at a glance from size, material and shape of the container, whence the shipment comes. It's not wits, you can't help learning we were told.

A FRIEND of ours has a friend whose small daughter is distinguished for her pretty manners and deep interest in everything new. She has been about a bit too, but as it happens had always journeyed by motor-car. Recently she made a trip east with her mother and was introduced to the amenities of a chair car. The porter was her devoted slave before they arrived and when he prepared to hand her down, placed his neat little carpet-covered stool at the foot of the steps with a flourish. The little girl was much impressed, and while her mother pointed out her bags to a red cap, came softly back to give the little stool a pat. The porter asked her if she'd like it for her own. "Ah might give it to you," he said. "Oh thank you, thank you very much but don't do that," said the child gravely, "You see I haven't got a train."

OUR friends and our topical reading netted us the following gems of priceless information in the past week. If you don't go to the same hairdresser, or know all the same people, some of them may have eluded you.

Signor Mussolini lives in constant and growing terror of assassination. He dashes by armored car from his villa to the Palezzo Venezia. Skurries about on a motorcycle disguised as a speed fan and constantly changes his travelling plans to outwit his enemies. On his recent visit to Germany no advance details were announced of either Dictator's movements and not even bona fide Italian and German newspapermen were told where Mussolini would be housed over the all-important week-end. More than 100,000 extra police were put on 24-hour duty in Berlin. Everyone was ordered to be very glad to see him. Dr. Goebbels ordered 100,000 Berlin workers to march to the Olympic Stadium in a body "as a spontaneous expression of jubilation." After all, there's nothing like spontaneity.

Miss Tallulah Bankhead, (now Mrs. John Emery) has been chosen from all comers to play Scarlett O'Hara in the coming screen version of "Gone With the Wind." This will not be allowed to interfere with her stage appearance in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. Rumor, not to be relied on, suggests that the premiere of this latter production will be in Toronto in the near future.

The first "Professional Journal for Thieves" has just been suppressed in Warsaw. It taught "The rudiments of smash and grab robberies, how to burgle without leaving finger-prints and other vital information." Polish thieves will have to get along, like others, with tips gleaned from detective stories.

One of the "novelties" at the Chemists' Exhibition in London this month, is a pill made of New Zealand deep-sea oysters for the soothing of distraught nerves. One box of the pills is said to be the equivalent of nine dozen oysters. No one suggests you need open the pills to look hopefully for pearls.

The new young King Farouk of Egypt keeps a food taster constantly employed to guard him against poisoning. The job is held by a tall, thin Englishman, Eric Titterington Bey. In the Royal Palaces at Cairo and Alexandria he has well-equipped laboratories where he and his staff test all food destined for the Royal table. It is nice to think that the ancient form of food analysis has been superseded by modern chemistry. Mr. Titterington does not have to try everything on his own digestion. The overhead on food testers used to be high.

Mr. Robert Donat suffers from asthma, lives quietly in Hampstead and has a wife and three children. Besides the smile that thrills.

A GOOD many people have felt that it is either too late or too soon for George Palmer Putnam, publisher, of New York, to have written and syndicated a newspaper article about his wife, Amelia Earhart. Mr. Putnam is not a millionaire, as has been suggested, but he certainly can't have been influenced by the money. He has never been known to crash in on any of his wife's publicity. In fact he always seemed a thoroughly reliable background for an attractive celebrity. Why then has he suddenly turned his coat?

It seems to us to have been an entirely reasonable attempt to answer some of the questions, many of them not too kindly, that people have been asking about "A.E." And it answers them so simply and with such reticence it seems to us a far finer tribute than a mournful silence with a crepe band.

She married the man who "discovered" her, we are told. And "she always emphasized her uncertainty as to whether that was reward or retribution. With me there was no question," says Mr. Putnam—and that's all of that. They were married without trimmings on pre-arrangement in a little summer house of Mrs. Putnam Sr.'s in Connecticut on a Saturday morning—with a Justice of the Peace, Mrs. Putnam and a black cat for the witnesses. On Monday morning each was back at his desk in New York—where Amelia was Vice-President of an airline and G.P.P. a publisher.

"In a life pretty well associated with celebrities, A.E. was the only genuinely modest one I encountered," says her husband. "Some people seemed to resent her hair," he goes on to explain engagingly. "She did comb it. Lots of women pay good money for the kind of curliness which was A.E.'s for nothing."

She made no money out of any of her flying ventures—it was self-supporting, no more. In 1932 when she was all ready to start on her Atlantic flight her husband asked her if she had any money. Naturally, being a woman, she said she had not. He gave her all he had on him at the moment which chanced to be $20.00 and she spent it in her own handsome way on a cable to him from Ireland on her arrival. Later she got the identical bill back and inscribed it to him.

Flying was her delight, her recreation, and her job. "Please know," she wrote to her husband, "I am quite aware of the hazards of the trip. However, I believe my equipment is the best available for such an undertaking. I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail their failure must be a challenge to others . . . . Please don't be concerned—there's just about one more good flight left in my system. I'm getting old and ought to make way for the younger generation before I'm feeble."

There isn't much to add to that. The book she left for her husband to finish and on which he is now at work will be called "Last Flight." *Ave Atque Vale* wouldn't have been too grand a title in our humble estimation.

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TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Lyman, the latter formerly Miss Elizabeth St. George, have returned to Montreal from their wedding trip, and have taken up residence at 376 Redfern Avenue, Westmount.

Mrs. Mackelcan, Mrs. John W. Nesbitt, Mrs. H. K. Marshall and Miss Agnes Dunlop have returned to Toronto from "Glen Warble Island," Georgian Bay, where they have been since June.

MRS. WILLIAM BIGELOW SEATON, formerly Miss Margaret Lois Aird, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. G. E. Aird, of Valleyfield, Que., whose marriage took place at the United Church, Valleyfield, on Saturday, September 18, pictured with her bridal attendants. From left to right: Miss Peggy Oliver, maid of honor; little Margaret May Cameron, of Winnipeg, flower girl; the bride; Miss Molly Bigelow, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Audrey Rorke. Mr. Seaton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Seaton, Dorchester Street West, Montreal. —*Photograph by William Notman.*

Brilliant Accessories that come out at night

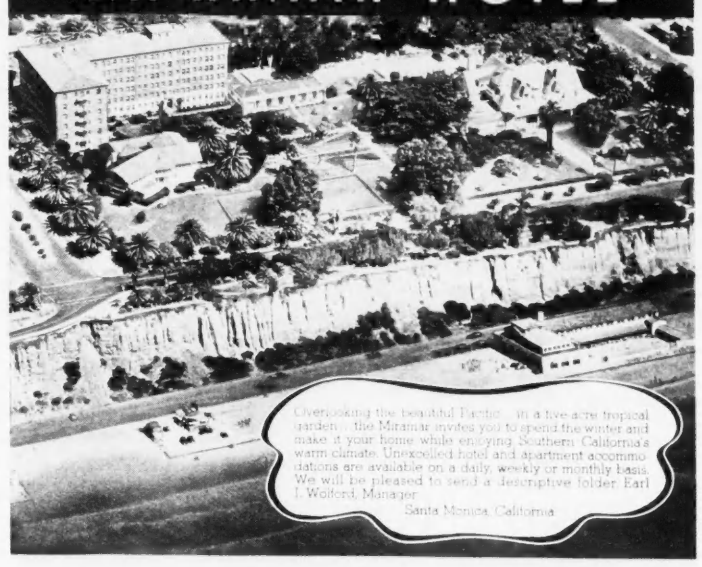
QUEEN it over the stagline in a rhinestone coronet—carry a pearl and rhinestone bag for the equipment that keeps you dazzling—clasp your formal gloves with three little pearls—and you'll have Simpson's new Corsage Shop on its toes with orders for "something special for the loveliest girl in the world." Illustrated—head-dress, $10; French evening bag $15; 16-button white kid gloves, 4.95.

The Corsage Shop is in the Flower Department on the Street Floor.

Simpson's

In Southern California

MIRAMAR HOTEL



Overlooking the beautiful Pacific . . . in a five-acre tropical garden . . . the Miramar invites you to spend the winter and make it your home while enjoying Southern California's warm climate. Unexcelled hotel and apartment accommodations are available on a daily, weekly or monthly basis. We will be pleased to send a descriptive folder. Earl I. Wolford, Manager.

Santa Monica, California

Furness "Pleasure Planned" Cruises to BERMUDA

on the famous

MONARCH of BERMUDA

QUEEN of BERMUDA

If you're going away in Fall or early Winter . . . choose from this Furness program! And "pleasure-plan" your trip aboard the most popular pleasure vessels. BOOK EARLY to secure the reservations you want.

CURRENT SAILINGS from New York: Oct. 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27, etc.

CONSULT YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT *or Furness Bermuda Line, 315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal*

LOW ALL-EXPENSE RATES

6 DAYS . . . . . $75 up

9 DAYS . . . . $97.50 up

12 DAYS . . . $120 up

16 DAYS . . . $150 up

or similar trips of varying duration including PRIVATE BATH aboard ship and accommodations at a leading Bermuda hotel. Round Trip $60 up.

TRIANGLE CRUISES *from New York*

To BERMUDA and NASSAU 7 Days $80 up incl. Private Bath Nov. 30, Dec. 9, 16

To BERMUDA and HAVANA 8 Days $105 up incl. Private Bath January 5

Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

ROE-JARVIS—Eileen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jarvis, Toronto, to Thomas Robert Roe, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roe, of Barrie. The marriage to take place quietly in Toronto the latter part of October.

MARRIAGES

WADDELL-MACDONALD—On Saturday, October 2, at Winnetka Congregational Church, Hugh Franklin Waddell, son of Mrs. Waddell and the late R. M. Waddell, Beechfield, Peterborough, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Macdonald, of Winnetka, Ill.

EYES TIRED?

Modern life imposes a great strain on your eyes, frequently resulting in a tired, irritated, reddened condition that needs relief. Cleanse and soothe your eyes with Murine. For it helps nature keep your eyes healthful and healthy eyes are beautiful eyes. Murine contains seven ingredients known for their value in the proper care of the eyes. Use Murine night and morning for real eye comfort.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

"When this You See"

Remember Ridgways 5 O'CLOCK Tea

SHOES MADE LONGER, WIDER

Short or narrow shoes cause most foot troubles.

Novelty SHOE REBUILDERS

EL. 8878
119 Yonge St.

THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ANOTHER name of world-wide repute has been added to what is perhaps the most famous street of fashionable shops in Canada, Montreal's Sherbrooke Street. Last week the glistening black and glass door of Miss Elizabeth Arden's new salon on Peel Street, but a step around the corner from Sherbrooke, was opened for the first time with a gala reception. Miss Arden, one of Canada's most famous daughters, had flown from New York for the occasion to greet her guests who had been invited to see for the first time the exquisite jewel-box salon she had created for Montrealers.

The cream-colored front of the building was en fete with window-boxes filled with flowers and Venetian blinds half-concealed the flower-filled inside entrance. From here one passed up a curving staircase to a reception room so intimately charming it might have been that of a private house were it not for the decorative jars and powder boxes clustered on glass shelves in a mirror-lined and lighted wall alcove.

Wall-paper, imported from Vienna, in a delectable strawberries-and-cream shade of pink becomes an attractive background for the floor carpeted with blue broadloom, a settee of chartreuse-striped satin and pieces of old mahogany furniture. Treatment rooms are utterly enchanting places with the air of private boudoirs. Walls are in tender shades of pink and blue reflected in the surfaces of mirrored dressing tables, harmonizing glazed chintz draperies at the windows, and the chairs in which one reclines during treatment inviting wth fluffy woolen blankets and immaculate linen. The exercise room where one is "shadowgraphed" to reveal figure faults and then given exercises to remove them, is a room of lemon yellow walls, forest green floor with matching satin exercise mat and, at the French doors, hangings of tomato red glazed chintz with a sprightly design of frolicsome horses.

On the floor above is a spacious many-mirrored room in a color scheme of blue, grey and tawny yellow, where deft hands style coiffures to a nicety. One can enjoy, too, the cosmopolitan satisfaction of knowing that services at the Montreal salon duplicate in every detail those of the Elizabeth Arden salon in New York.

LITTLE did some ancient Chinese craftsman know that the jade and metal which he so carefully fashioned many thousand years ago, would prove inspiration for the manicure kit of some lovely lady in 1937. The Cutex people found his work among the famous Chinese collection in the Royal Ontario Museum, and from it have copied a carved wooden box of red lacquer which holds a complete assortment of manicure tools and Cutex preparations—including, of course, lacquer for the finger-nails. These are set on a base that can be removed from the box if you'd rather use it for cigarettes or trinkets, or perhaps as a very handsome ornament on a side table. We foresee it having a tremendous vogue as a gift during the Christmas season.

TAKE in your waistline, swirl your hair up off your neck, paint your lips and cheeks in rich dramatic colors. For the Gay Nineties and unrestrained feminity are back. To stage the face effectively against towering turbans, spectacular profile hats, plumes, and the romantic, glittering, sumptuous modes which dominate this season's fashion scene, Helena Rubinstein advises a romantic make-up after your favorite painting. There is no reason, she says, why you should not be able to achieve the haunting loveliness of a Manet, Picasso, Pollaiuolo, or Rembrandt. It doesn't really matter which you decide on, so long as the final effect is romantic and picturesque, for these are the keynotes to smartness for Fall, 1937, says Madame Rubinstein.

You think it can't be done with your features? According to Madame Rubinstein the women painted by the grand masters were not raving beauties. Their features were far from perfect. In fact, were beauty to be reduced to mere mathematics—the distance between eyes, between nose and mouth, purely oval contour lines—they were actually homely. It was the inspired imagination of the artist which saw in them the potentality for beauty. It was his genius which saw how to play up their good points so the whole world could see that beauty.

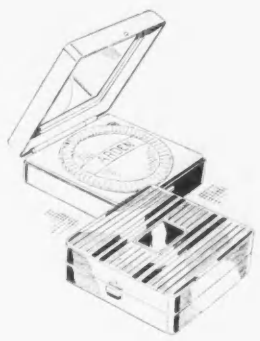
You too may be a potential subject for a Rembrandt, a Titian, or a Picasso. But you don't know your possibilities, or you've never known what to do about them, according to Madame Rubinstein, who claims there are thousands of women who could appear distinctively, dramatically beautiful, if they only knew how. To prove her point she recently selected four young women. Not one of the four was striking, let alone beautiful. Their make-up was bad, their hair worse. But she saw in the faces of these girls certain possibilities—disguised or hidden qualities that had been dramatized in paintings. The four models, a blonde, a brunette, a red-head, and a chestnut haired type were put through a vigorous routine. Their hair was recoiffed in modern versions of romantic old styles depicted by artists; their faces truly transformed by make-up. A shadow here, a highlight there, plus delicate coloring—and the results were quite striking enough to convince anyone that such a thing is possible for every woman.

• •

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Lothiniere Harwood have moved from their country home, "Les Chenaux," Vaudreuil, to 472 Argyle Avenue, Westmount.

BLACK MAY BE BRILLIANT. A cocktail or "don't dress" frock in black crepe with sequin trimming, worn with an off-the-face hat and sheer beau catcher veil. From Fairweathers.
—*Photo by Milne Studios.*

A CHIC NEW IDEA



SEPARATE COMPACTS FOR ROUGE AND POWDER

By Elizabeth Arden

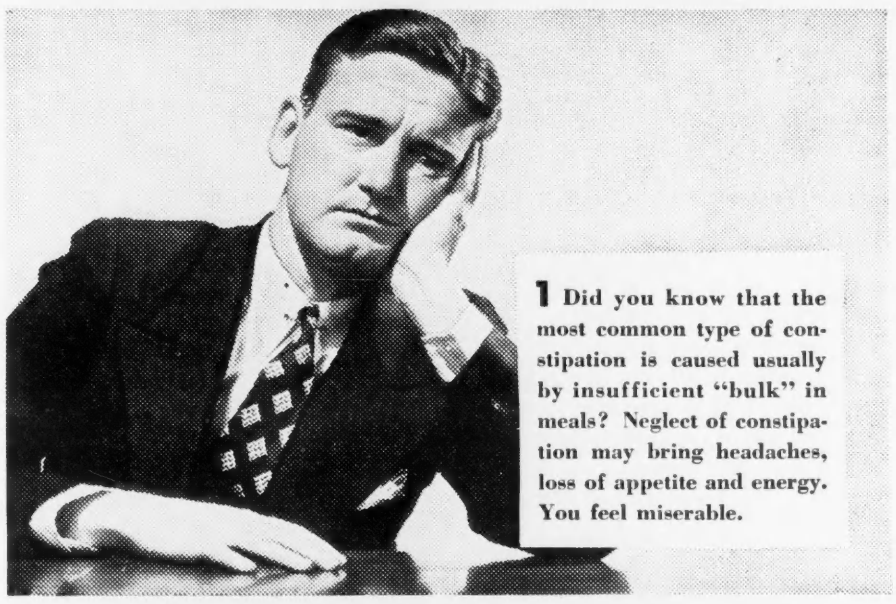
The new Carino compact is the loveliest little golden square . . . large enough to contain a generous supply of rouge or powder . . . small enough to tuck into your change purse . . . superbly simple in design! It is a modern gem for those who seek perfection in every detail . . . for those who are devotees of beauty by Elizabeth Arden $1.50

Elizabeth Arden

Salons: Toronto and Montreal

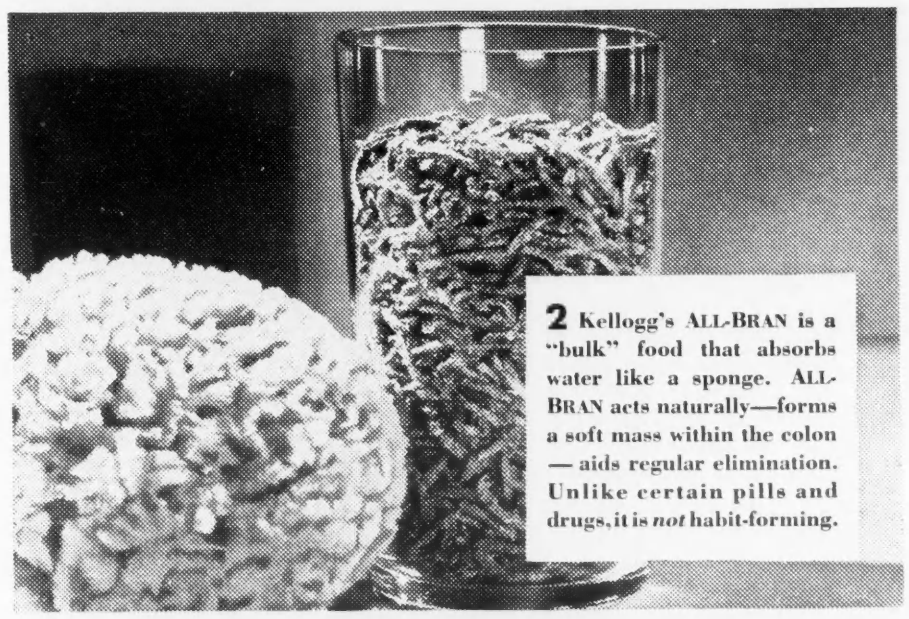
TORONTO LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

THE FOOD WAY



1 Did you know that the most common type of constipation is caused usually by insufficient "bulk" in meals? Neglect of constipation may bring headaches, loss of appetite and energy. You feel miserable.

TO RELIEVE



2 Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is a "bulk" food that absorbs water like a sponge. ALL-BRAN acts naturally—forms a soft mass within the colon — aids regular elimination. Unlike certain pills and drugs, it is *not* habit-forming.

CONSTIPATION

3 Serve ALL-BRAN as a cereal with milk or fruits, or cook into appetizing muffins, breads, etc. Just eat two tablespoonfuls daily. Severe cases, with each meal. Buy this food at your grocer's. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

Charm and Elegance

No two words more fittingly describe either our beautifully appointed Fur Salon at Yonge Street and Davenport Road or our interesting Fall Presentation of Fine Furs, which here await your inspection. You will be courteously received when you call, and no pressure will be used to urge you to buy.

See these lovely furs for yourself. Compare style, quality and *value*. And remember—Langley's unconditional Two-year Guarantee accompanies *every fur* garment—pelts, lining and every detail of workmanship.

ALL FURS CLEARLY PRICED

The Langley Furriers
P. G. STOTT Manager

FUR SALON

890 YONGE ST. (At Davenport Rd.)

A clean toilet never smells. It's never necessary to use scented disinfectants to end the annoyance of toilet odors. Just clean the bowl with Sani-Flush.

This scientific powder is made especially to do this job. Shake a little in the toilet. (Follow directions on the can.) Then flush, and stains vanish. The porcelain gleams like new. The hidden trap that no other method can reach is purified and safe. Sani-Flush saves rubbing and scrubbing. Cannot injure plumbing. *It is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can).* Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—30 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

THE GEM FOR OCTOBER

BY MILDRED FARMER

OPAL is the birthstone of October and certainly the fire and color that flame and leap out from the heart of the opal are like the colors that bedeck the wooded hillsides of autumn. It was the seventh stone mentioned in the breast plate of Moses and used to be connected with the seventh month and was supposed to bring "success in negotiations." Twenty-four hundred years ago Onamacritis, a religious poet of the Greeks, wrote that the delicate, tender color of the opal reminded him of a beautiful child. Pliny says that the opal is made up of the glory of all precious gems for it draws the fire of the ruby, the rich purple of the amethyst and the sea green of the emerald, all glittering in indescribable beauty.

The Romans loved it and called this gem "Cupid"—a child as beautiful as love. So highly valued was the stone that the Roman Senator Nonius, who wore an opal ring, preferred to be exiled by Marcus Antonius (who wished to purchase this ring and present it to Cleopatra) to relinquishing it. Some years ago this famous ring was discovered in the tomb of the firm-willed senator of old Rome.

The Opal or Eye Stone was written *opall* in time of Queen Elizabeth, and advice of medieval writers was to wrap it up in a bay leaf to sharpen the sight of the owner and to dull the sight of others, hence it was known in some circles as patron gem of thieves.

There was a great translucent opal in the crown of the Holy Roman Emperor, and there were two very fine opals in the Imperial jewels of France—one of which was set in the clasp of the Royal Cloak. Astrologically, the opal is considered one of the most fortunate stones for France.

MANY of these gems were discovered in Hungary. One beautiful uncut opal from Czernovitza, valued at over fifty thousand pounds sterling, is now in the Natural History Museum of Vienna. The mines at Czernovitza have been worked for over five hundred years and at a more remote period yielded their treasures to the ancient world. There is little doubt, however, that the wonderful opals from Australia's field have eclipsed anything yet found. The White Cliffs, the Lightning Ridge and the newer field in the northwest of Australia are responsible for some of the most beautiful gems that have ever been unearthed. A kangaroo hunter discovered the White Cliffs field in New South Wales over forty years ago.

There are various versions as to color blends and flashes in the opal. The first that the undulating fissures of microscopic minuteness offer a medium for refraction of light. Second that color of the opal is caused by thin films of air in interior cavities. It differs from the rest of the principal gem stones in being not a crystalline body—but a solidified jelly. Each crack has the same action upon light as a soap film and gives rise to precisely similar phenomena—the thinner and more uniform the cracks the greater the splendor of the chromatic display. Tints depend on the direction in which the stone is turned.

THE word "opal" is from the Latin meaning a precious stone. This beautiful gem is a hydrous silica and is allied to the agate family from which it differs in brilliancy, lustre and degree of hardness. It is sensitive to the action of strong chemicals. There are various types of these gems, and it is interesting to know their characteristics. Cacholong—an opaque white or bluish variety which takes its name from the river Cach in Bokhara. Easterners set a high value on this stone which glistens with the opalescent gleam of mother of pearl. Float Stone—a porous opal of fibrous type which floats on water. It is esteemed a stone on which to make sacred promises. Girasol—Mexican fire opal which reflects hyacinth and yellow colors. Good specimens are attractive and fairly popular. This is the opal mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "Anne of Geierstein." Hyalite—a transparent glasslike opal. Hydrophane—this variety of opal is very porous and beautifully translucent and opalescent after being left in water for a little time. It is otherwise an opaque white or yellow stone and not particularly attractive. Menilite—is found in slate not far from Paris and is sometimes called "Liver Opal." It is brown or liver colored. Opal Jasper—is a jasper-like, resinous, dark-red, ferrugenous variety of opal. Rose Opal—termed opal of childhood. A beautiful rose-colored opal found near Quincy in France, which is very famous. Semi-Opal—a wood opal of waxy lustre, transparent or opaque, white brown, grey, red, blue. It looks like petrifood wood and is no doubt the "forest opal" referred to by some old writers. Tabasheer—corrupted from Tabixir, is found in the joints of certain bamboos and known in the Malay as "Mali-Mali" (blood of Dragon Rattan). Has the appearance of clear gum arabic, although it is sometimes opaque. Under reflection it has a sort of blue tone, but under transmitted light is a light yellow. Marco Polo mentions this. Pseudomorphic Opal—opalized shells, bones, etc., which are found in great quantities in opal country. Unique and curiously interesting.

PERHAPS against no other gem has the bigotry of superstitious ignorance prevailed as against the opal. In tracing the origin of these superstitions, we find that the plague, not the opal, was the cause of deaths attributed to it in the 15th century and that Savonarola was particularly against this stone because the opal is the symbol of the beauties of Venice—and hence came under his ban. History also relates that direct onslaughts were made on the sculptured replicas and pictures of this goddess during Savonarola's scourge. There are legends that attach ill luck to the opal and many still preserve and cling to this superstition. In like manner there is a superstition about green, but this season, green is a color in high fashion and the opal, a favorite of Victorian days, is enjoying a revival.

MRS. CHARLES A. AMESSE, the former Marie Pelletier, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Oscar Pelletier, whose marriage took place September 11 at the Quebec Basilica. —*Photograph by Studio Audet.*

MISS ELIZABETH LOUISE CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Campbell, whose marriage to Mr. John Rolph takes place at Toronto on Saturday, October 30. —*Photograph by Milne Studios Limited.*

A girl who spent all her finances
To cultivate masculine glances
Found it was wiser
To wear hose by Kayser—
The shades are real aids to romances!

FREE HOSIERY! Write your own limericks about Kayser gloves, hosiery or underwear. It's easy—it's fun! And you'll win 6 pairs of Mit-O-Kleer* Hosiery for each limerick we accept. Mail to Kayser, Dept. S.N.2, University Tower, Montreal.

*Trade Mark Patented Canada 1929. No. 326,234

THE PRINCE: A MEMORY

(*Continued from Page 25*)

on a loud musical tone, as part of a narrative. The command that astonished most was, "Prepare to meet the Cavalry."

IN THE year 1860, he formed part of the guard of honor that received the then Prince of Wales in Charlottetown. New uniforms were required for the event, but the tailors were overwhelmed with work. The War Office merely issued the blue cloth, and left the forces free to make their own garments. His wife undertook the work for him. A tailor, Sandy Stewart by name, who lived two miles away, agreed to cut the long tunic and supervise the sewing. The tailor, to ensure a perfect fit, would spread the cloth upon the grass and have his customer lie upon it, so that the cloth might be cut to conform with the figure. She went to his shop every morning and sewed all day. She often pointed out the shop and the Eunan house where she had her dinner. The blue coat with red piping was duly finished in time for the parade, but for some domestic reason it was her sister-in-law, not herself, who witnessed the spectacle. Now, at last, the old grievance was allayed. It is a reasonable surmise that this old theme was the subject of the conversation from which the Prince turned away, laughing.

Meisterschaft Matriculation College

Established 1889

The only school of its kind throughout Canada. The shortest and most complete method for the brilliant student and the surest for the backward one. All individual instruction. Courses leading up to entrance into Royal Military College and all Universities in Canada. For particulars apply Secretary.

Principal
R. G. McCONOCHIE, M.A., D.Pd., D.Sc.

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Joan Abbott says...

AYLMER Honey Drop Peas — that specially developed, sweet, number three size pea, that "general utility" sized pea which is such a convenience on our shelf! Convenient because it can be used in salads, is not too large for garnishing, yet not too small for general purposes. You will find it excellent alone as a vegetable or combined with other vegetables, and we heartily recommend that you buy it when anxious to make one size serve many purposes.

For instance, try it as a garnish with Chicken and Pineapple Salad, and to increase the servings of Chicken à la King; in jellied vegetable salads; on French Toast and in potato nests. Many other uses occur to us but we suggest you write us for further details or perhaps you could suggest favoured recipes to us. Address Joan Abbott, Canadian Canners Limited, Research Laboratory, Hamilton, Ont.

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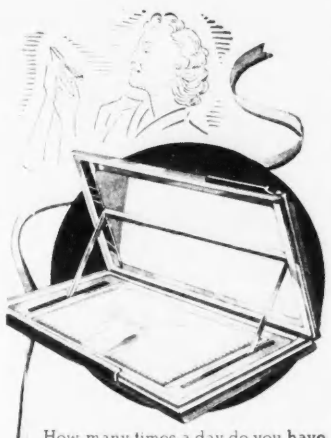

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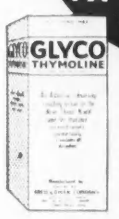

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

SINCE all my forebears came from Ireland, it is little short of sacrilegious for me to admit a passion for sweet potatoes. But there it is, I love 'em. How pleasant to express in public what I must conceal in private.

It is due to this policy of hush-hush about sweet potatoes round the Brown home that I have wallowed in ignorance about them all these years. It was only two weeks ago last Sunday that I had the perfect opportunity to display knowledge of them and, darn it, I hadn't any. A very old friend of my hostess (92, to be exact, which is old enough for any friend) asked me what the sandwiches we were eating were made of. Now that was an easy one if ever. "Peanuts and bacon," I said without any particular enthusiasm. "That's very interesting," said the aged guest. "Peanuts in sandwiches, well, well, they grow on vines like sweet potatoes, did you know that?" Well, I hadn't, and the conversation, such as it was, consequently flourished. "In my youth," he continued, "we used to sing a song about sweet potatoes; it was full of sentiment but all I can remember now is 'Meet me 'neath the sweet potato vine, the sweet potato vine, the sweet potato vine.'"

"I know one about peanuts," said I, "it's not so full of sentiment though. It begins, 'I don't give peanuts for you.'" At this point we were interrupted, none too soon I feel sure, and it wasn't till the next day, after worrying all night about those lovers getting socked on the head by falling sweet potatoes, that I looked the matter up and found sweet potatoes grow underground, like any other respectable spud. There is a vine though, with quite attractive flowers, so my fellow-guest was right in his premise, if wrong in his deduction.

There are two kinds of sweet potatoes, to get on with our work at last, and both can be bought in these parts at this season. One is the pale yellow-fleshed ordinary tuber, the other the far more delicious apricot fleshed "yam." Yams are moist and far more luscious than their common yellow relatives. Buy them whenever you can. The recipes for one apply to the other, however; the following will do equally well for either, but remember that the yams make each a finer dish. They are all from the South, where this vegetable gets proper respect.

The following is particularly slick to serve with duck or game.

SWEET POTATOES MARGHERITA

Peel and boil five sweet potatoes. Slice them and arrange them in layers in a fireproof dish, alternating with brown sugar, pieces of butter and thin slices of orange, peel and all. Add enough water just to appear—the syrup should be rich. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour, tilting the dish and basting the top with the syrup occasionally.

SWEET POTATOES WITH APPLES

6 large tart apples
5 medium-sized sweet potatoes
½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 cup hot water.

Boil the potatoes till tender, skin and all. Then peel and cut in thick slices. Peel and core the apples and slice like the potatoes. Put a layer of potatoes in the bottom of a baking dish, dot with butter and sprinkle with sugar, then put a layer of apples. Continue alternating potatoes and apples and butter and sugar till all are used. Then pour over all one cup of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven about half an hour or until the apples are done. Brown sugar or white may be used, and cinnamon, or not, as you please.

While all sweet potato dishes really are sweet, that being the nature of the beast, the following is sharpened with lemon and is very famous dahn south. It is grand served with a chicken fricassee, or Maryland "smothered" chicken.

SWEET POTATO "PUDDING"

6 medium-sized sweet potatoes
6 tablespoons butter
6 tablespoons brown sugar
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1 cup orange juice.

Boil, then peel and mash the sweet potatoes. Add the butter and sugar and stir in well. Then add the lemon rind and orange juice and beat till the thing is pleasantly fluffy. Turn it into a well buttered baking dish and put it in a moderate oven for half an hour. The potatoes should be pulled up in peaks on top, and mildly brown when done. This amount will serve eight people.

"Pone" is a word you can't avoid in relation to sweet potatoes south of the Mason and Dixon line. It means a spiced dish of grated potato cooked in the oven, with or without fruit added and it may appear with the joint, as a main course, or as a sweet. There are hundreds of recipes for it, of which I quote one that I think you might like.

SWEET POTATO PONE

2 cups grated raw sweet potato
1 cup sugar
½ cup milk
½ cup butter
1 teaspoon ginger
1 tablespoon molasses
⅛ teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
Juice ½ lemon
Grated rind of 1 lemon

Mix the ingredients well together and turn into a shallow baking pan which has been well buttered. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This serves eight and the molasses may be omitted if you prefer it without.

If you don't like sweet potatoes I can only hope you have not reached here in your reading to receive my heartfelt commiseration.

MR. AND MRS. PAUL MARTIN, whose marriage took place recently at Windsor, Ont. Mrs. Martin, née Alice Eleanor Adams, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Adams. Mr. Martin is Member of Parliament for Essex East, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philippe Martin of Pembroke.

—Photograph by Artona Studios.

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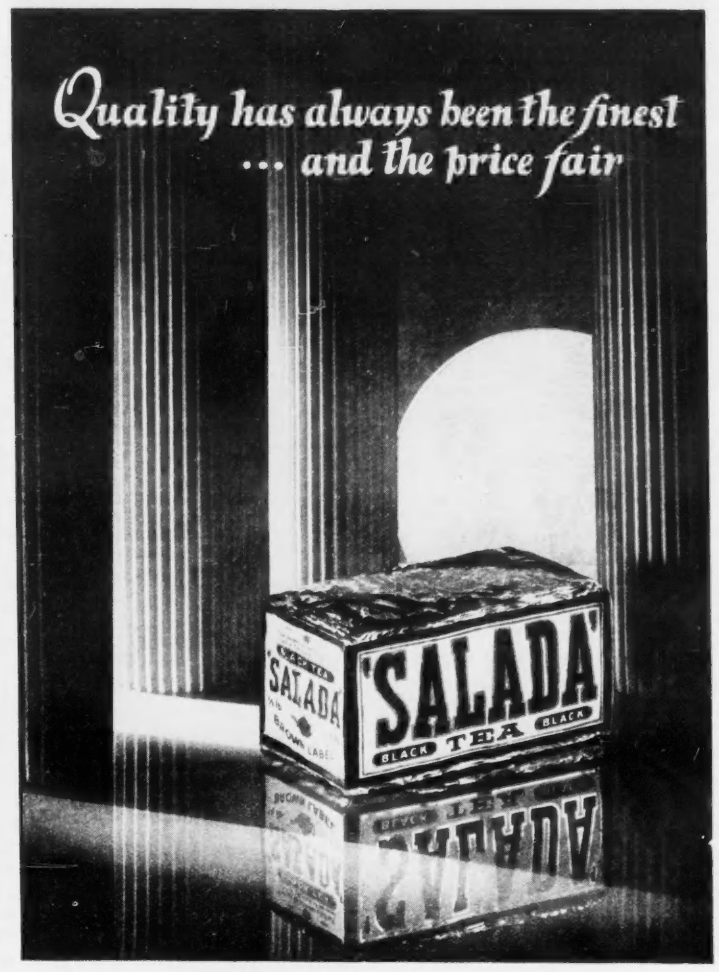

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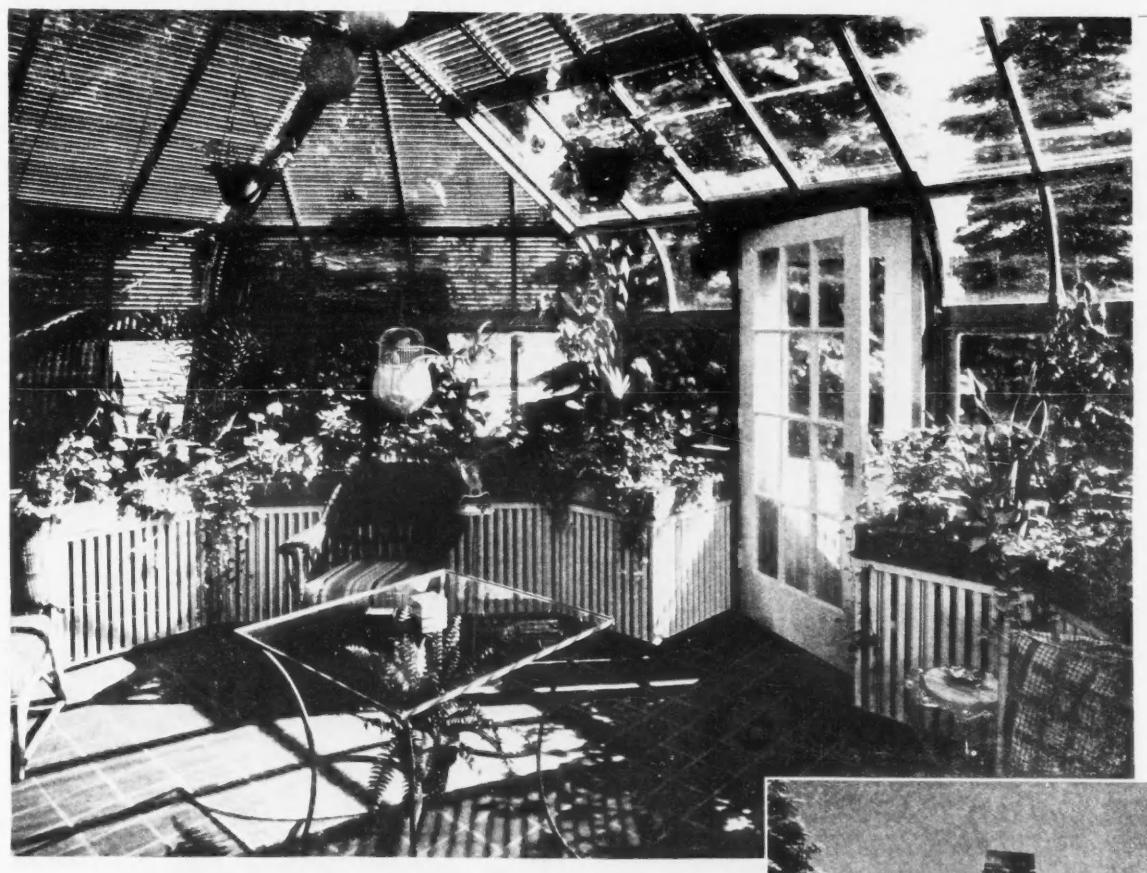

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

AN IMPORTANT event of Saturday afternoon, October 16, was the tea given at Government House by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce, in honor of their guests, Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in London, and Mrs. Massey, who have been in Canada for a short visit. Aides in attendance were Capt. George Scholfield, Capt. J. E. Ganong and Lieutenant Gordon McCrimmon. A few of the many guests were: Sir Wyly and Lady Grier, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Lady Gooderham, Miss Nella Jefferis, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon, Miss Mortimer Clark, Bishop and Mrs. N. C. White, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, General and Mrs. Mitchell, His Honor Judge Ian Macdonell and Mrs. Macdonell, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. J. W. Nisbett, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baldwin, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mrs. B. K. Sandwell, Mrs. H. D. Warren, and many others.

THE Board of Governors, principals and masters of Upper Canada College have issued invitations to the annual distribution of prizes on Friday, October 29, at three o'clock. The Principal and Mrs. MacDermot will hold an At Home after the prize-giving.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce attended the lecture given under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 19, at the Eaton Auditorium, when Mme. Suzanne Silvercruys lectured and gave a practical demonstration in sculpture before a large and distinguished audience. Mme. Silvercruys is the daughter of the late President of the Belgian Supreme Court and Baroness Silvercruys, and a sister of Baron Silvercruys, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Canada from Belgium. Mme. Silvercruys' work as a sculptor has brought her international recognition, and she has been decorated with the highest honors in her native land. She has studied and worked abroad and is now established in New York. Mme. Silvercruys has made many friends in Canada during her frequent visits, and her charm and wit completely captured her audience in Toronto.

Mrs. J. G. Althouse, President of the Women's Canadian Club, presided, and among the special guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Sir Wyly and Lady Grier, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Allward, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Haines and Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Hahn.

Officers of the club are: Past President, Mrs. Albert Matthews; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. H. Cosgrave, Miss Marjorie Carlette, Mrs. James Royce; Honorary-Secretary, Mrs. W. P. M. Kennedy; Honorary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Auger; Committee, Mrs. H. Barrett, Mrs. R. O. Daly, Mrs. Richard Davidson, Mrs. J. Wm. Dale, Mrs. C. C. Goldring, Mrs. John Jennings, Mrs. E. A. McCulloch, Mrs. J. F. MacLaren.

MRS. HARRY F. PATTERSON, convener of the ticket committee of the West End Creche Charity Ball, which takes place at the Royal York Hotel on Friday, October 29.

THE National Motor Show will swing from its brilliant formal opening ceremonies in the Automotive Building, Toronto, on Saturday evening, November 6, into seven gala days and nights of display and entertainment. The Automotive Building for all its classic exterior, is harsh in concrete and steel girders within. But these will be given such a compelling facial as to lift the entire amphitheatre of the vast auditorium to a level of elegance and beauty. The new motor cars for 1938 will be given an elaborate setting, against a backdrop of nautical blue and jonquil yellow shot through with modernistic bandings of silver.

The mezzanine has been revamped with its smart new restaurant to be called "The Promenade Deck," in the atmospheric decor of a trans-Atlantic liner, and various novelty importations promise to enliven the supper dances, with an interlude given over to a review of the latest fashions.

Among the guests of honor who will attend the formal opening will be: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, "Parkwood," Oshawa; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell of Walkerville; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mansfield and Mr. and Mrs. Melville S. Brooks, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Ross D. MacKinnon of Chatham; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Morton of Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barit, of Detroit.

TO RAISE funds for St. John's Convalescent Hospital, the Coronation Club is holding a party at the Club Esquire on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 4. Convener of the event is Mrs. John C. Elder, assisted by Miss Patti Dever and Mrs. Thomas B. Russell as co-conveners, who, with Mrs. H. B. Spaulding, honorary vice-President and Mrs. Harvey Springer, vice-President, will receive the guests. The Coronation Club, is composed of a group of young women who have interested themselves in providing recreation and transportation for patients of the Hospital. Through the club's efforts in the past two solariums have been provided for patients.

THE atmosphere of the British film "Victoria The Great," was reflected in the audience present at the premiere of the moving picture in Toronto on Monday, October 18. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce attended the performance and were received by a guard of honor of the Queen's York Rangers, and the mess uniforms of many officers gave to the loges a gala military appearance. The appearance of Miss Anna Neagle, who played the part of Victoria in the film, with Mr. Herbert Wilcox, the producer, at the conclusion of the story of the great Queen's life, drew enthusiastic and spontaneous applause. Later Lieut.-Col. W. H. Keslick and the Officers of the Queen's York Rangers entertained in their mess at Fort York Armoury in honor of Miss Neagle and Mr. Wilcox.

CHARLOTTETOWN

ONE of the most important events of the season in the capital was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Mr. H. R. Stewart, Deputy Assistant Secretary and Lieutenant S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C. During their stay they were guests at Government House of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. George D. DeBlois. On the night of His Excellency's arrival, dinner guests at Government House included Premier and Mrs. T. A. Campbell, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Mathieson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. Moorhead Legate, Brigadier H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mrs. Noel DeBlois, Miss Evelyn Sinclair, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Full, Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Fielding, M.M., A.D.C., Mr. H. R. Stewart, Lieut. S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C.

The following afternoon a large reception was held at Government House to which guests from all over the province had been bidden. Mrs. Thane A. Campbell and Mrs. J. A. Mathieson, presided over the teacups, assisted by Mrs. R. L. Cotton and Mrs. Noel DeBlois. Servitours were Mrs. H. L. Palmer, Mrs. C. N. Bissett, Miss Iphigenie Arsenault, Mrs. G. H. Buntain, Mrs. E. S. Seller, Mrs. H. R. Large, Mrs. G. E. Full, Miss Norah Longworth, Mrs. J. R. Paton, Mrs. F. I. Andrew, Mrs. P. D. Williams, Mrs. R. H. Morris, Mrs. W. E. Cotton, Miss Helen Wakeford, Mrs. Benjamin Rogers, Jr., Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Mrs. R. T. Holman, Miss Dorothy Kirwan, Miss Elizabeth Sinclair, Mrs. W. J. MacDonald, Mrs. M. A. Farmer.

On the last evening of His Excellency's visit, a farewell dinner was given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House, at which the following guests were present: His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, The Hon. J. E. Sinclair, The Hon. J. A. MacDonald, The Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., Chief Justice A. E. Arsenault, Mr. Justice A. C. Saunders, Mr. Peter Sinclair, M.P., Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., Dr. T. V. Grant, M.P., Hon. B. W. LePage, Hon. M. R. MacGuigan, Hon. J. P. MacIntyre, Hon. T. W. L. Prowse, His Worship Mayor Turner, Mr. Noel H. DeBlois, Brigadier M. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Reverend Canon Malone, Reverend Hugh Miller, Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, M.D., Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Thompson, M.C., V.D., Mr. J. R. Burnett, Mr. Reuben MacDonald, Mr. H. R. Stewart, Mr. D. B. Stewart, Mr. M. A. Farmer, Lieut.-Colonel P. S. Fielding, M.M., A.D.C., Major J. R. Paton, M.C., V.D., A.D.C., Lieutenant S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C., Major W. J. MacDonald, A.D.C., Lieutenant Campbell Scarth, R.C.N.V.R., A.D.C.

WINNIPEG

MRS. RICHARD J. LEACH who has recently returned from the east where she spent the summer was a luncheon hostess entertaining in honor of Mrs. E. C. Plow who with her husband, Capt. Plow, R.C.H.A., has recently arrived from Kingston, Ont. to make their home in Winnipeg. The luncheon took place at Manitoba Club, where covers were laid for seventeen.

Mrs. Don Ross invited a few intimates in at the tea hour to meet her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dwight Ross, and to be introduced to little Susan Wynn her grand-daughter of a few months. Flight Lt. and Mrs. Ross are living in Ottawa.

Mrs. James Muir of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. Frank L. Graham and is the *raison d'être* of many little parties during her visit . Mrs. F. R. Pike was a tea hostess in her honor when the attractive tea table was presided over by Mrs. F. G. Belcher, Assisting were Mrs. Frank L. Graham, Mrs. Harry Morse and Mrs. J. H. McQueen. Others who have entertained in Mrs. Muir's honor are Mrs. Harry Morse and Mrs. W. G. Mander.

Mrs. F. E. Kilvert entertained at a tea recently in honor of Miss Mary Robertson of London, Eng., and Miss Mary Elizabeth McIntyre was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Miss Robertson and Miss Dorothy McKechnie of Toronto when covers were laid for twelve at a table attractive with Sweetheart roses. Miss Robertson and Mrs. W. B. Robertson are the guests of Mrs. M. C. Walston, Dromore Avenue.

Mrs. J. A. Rogers has arrived from Barrie, Ont. to be the guest of her father, Chief Justice Macdonald. She is accompanied by Mrs. E. G. Turnbull of Barrie who is also a guest of the Chief Justice.

In honor of her daughter, Mrs. George J. Maulson, a recent bride, Mrs. John Woodman entertained at a large tea. A flower decked table was presided over during the afternoon by Mrs. John C. Holden, Mrs. Napier Layton, Mrs. J. H. Agnew and Mrs. D. S. Woodman.

Complimentary to Miss Elizabeth Muttlebury, an October bride-elect, Mrs. Joseph Redmond was a luncheon hostess at Manitoba Club.

Colonel and Lady Braithwaite who are en route from England to the Coast tarried here for a day on the way. Lady Victoria Braithwaite is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dufferin.

WEDDINGS

RENFREW, ONT.

Stacey-Dewey—On Monday, October 11, Mr. Cyril Stacey of Montreal, son of Mrs. Stacey and the late George Stacey of Oxford, England, and Miss Florence Margaret Dewey, daughter of Mrs. Dewey and the late Charles A. Dewey.

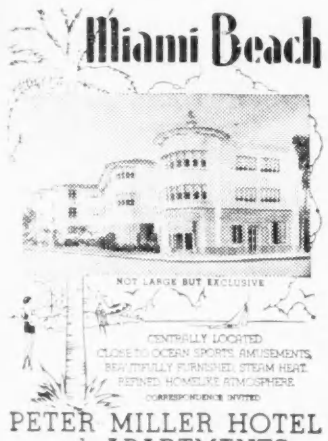
ENGAGEMENTS

MONTREAL

Carruthers-Smyth — Mr. William Robert Carruthers of "Cadanac," Chelford, Cheshire, England, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Carruthers of Kelowna, B.C., to Miss Frances Smyth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Taggart Smyth.

MRS. JOHN ELDER, convener of the Coronation Club dance to be held at the Club Esquire, Toronto, on November 4, in aid of St. John's Convalescent Hospital.
—Photograph by Irvine-Sherriff.

Miami Beach



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BY HANS PFLUG

THE GOTHIC IN GERMANY

THE Gothic style personifies Mediaeval Germany at the height of its splendor. Examples of Gothic are to be found in many countries, but nowhere in so great an abundance and variety as in Germany, where it seems to have been an expression of the national character. In the building of sacred edifices, the Gothic styles reaches the height of its perfection, but it also permeates the secular architecture of the period. The burghers of the German cities built the noble cathedral, and they also built the stately City Council Halls. A uniformity of spirit as expressed in its architecture made the mediaeval city an object of wonderment, and therein lies the peculiar charm of cities like Nurenberg and Rothenburg in the south, and Luebeck and Tangermuende in the north.

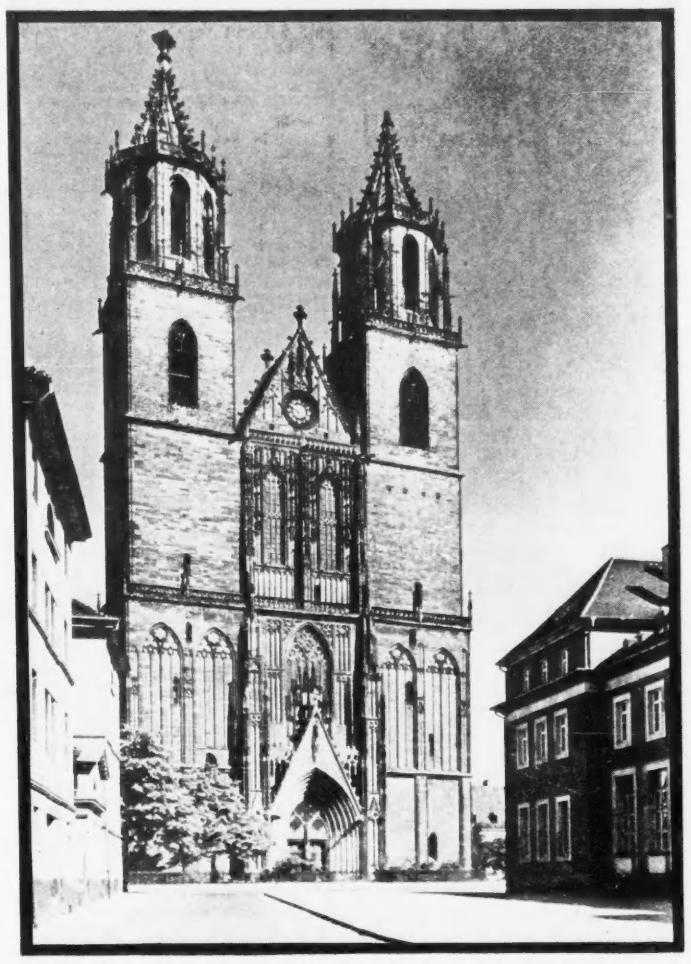
Toward the end of the 12th century, the massive lines of Romanesque architecture began to be less frequently seen, and in the place of low, unhewn walls and rows of closely crowded columns supporting rounded arches, there began to appear high walls surmounted by filigrated pointed arches resting on slender columns and branching out to form the domed ceiling. The cathedrals at Cologne, Munster, Brunswick, and Limburg are good examples of this transition period. The interior of a Gothic church possesses a tone of religious solemnity, in which all the architectural elements are combined, from the columns and the arched roof to the lofty towers, which often end in the form of a pyramid. The distinguishing mark of the Gothic style is its pointed arches over doors and windows, gables and turrets, and above all, in its massive loftiness.

A CHARACTERISTIC feature of German Gothic architecture is the richness of its variety of forms in different parts of the country. In the west, the High Middle Ages are represented by the style of architecture seen in the Rhine region. A very early specimen of this style is the Our Lady Church at Treves with its superbly arched nave. The grandeur of the style is perhaps best exemplified by the immense Cologne Cathedral, which shows High Gothic architecture at the height of its development.

Not far from Cologne, in a quiet forest valley, stands the monastery church of Altenburg, whose interior style is so severe as to give it the effect of artistic coldness. Much more appealing is the Gothic church of St. Victor at Xanten, while in nearby Westphalia the most famous specimens of Gothic are the church at Soest, standing in the middle of an expanse of meadowland, and the Lamberti Hall in Munster. In the latter city, the Town Hall and many of the old burghers' houses are also examples of Gothic. The Elisabeth Church in Marburg is remarkable for the simplicity as well as the purity of its Gothic style. Marburg itself has a Gothic tone, lent partly by the Castle on the River Lahn. The same may be said of Wetzlar, except that there, the unfinished Gothic cathedral stands on the summit of a neighboring mountain.

A remarkable Gothic creation is also the Frankfort Cathedral, whose vaulted roof is in the shape of a foreshortened cross, while on the Roemerberg stands the ancient Gothic structure in which the former Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were crowned. Churches, public buildings, and burghers' dwellings in Frankfort are all reminiscent of the "middle time" as the inhabitants are wont to say.

Hesse was formerly bound to Thuringia by many close ties, and Erfurt belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence, though the Erfurt Cathedral does not remind one of the Severus Church, whose Gothic style was the best to be found in this well-known city of merchants. Along the River Saale, there is an abundance of Gothic architecture. The very name of Naumburg brings to mind its famous Gothic houses, and not far distant is the dreamy cathedral of Merseburg, as well as that earliest of all Gothic specimens, the Magdeburg Cathedral.



IN MAGDEBURG. The splendid cathedral, of which the main portal shown above was finished in 1520. The main walls were built in the time of Otto the Great, in 1207. The cathedral suffered damage from fire in 1209 and the rebuilding was completed in 1363.
—Photo courtesy German State Railways, Toronto.

GOTHIC structures abound throughout Saxony, even to its eastern frontiers. The old churches of Leipzig are characterized by their high naves and steeply sloping roofs, but in beauty they are surpassed by the Freiburg Cathedral. In the once illustrious city of Meissen stands the Albrecht Castle with the twin towered cathedral of St. Afra, like a Castle of the Holy Grail towering above the River Elbe. In Silesia, the most Gothic city is Breslau with its "Sand Church built with three naves, the lofty Church of the Cross, and the cathedral erected in the 14th Century.

A trip to Eastern Germany is well worth while, if only to see Breslau. Richest of all in Gothic architecture is the southwest corner of the German Reich. What can compare to the Freiburg Cathedral, when the setting sun shines between its red sandstone tower? This tower, by the way, has the distinction of being the only mediaeval Gothic tower which was actually completed during the Middle Ages. Besides, this minster combines the architectural qualities of strength and gracefulness in a way that is not elsewhere to be found. Of more delicate mold is the Our Lady Church in Esslingen with its finely decorated tower. In Ulm stands the highest church steeple in the world, raising its lofty spires over the nave of the Ulm minster.

Of all the Gothic structures built for purposes of military defence, probably the best preserved example is the Castle at Nurenberg. But from the same period there were many other Gothic buildings to give the whole city its mediaeval atmosphere. Not only the churches, but the Halls of St. Sebald and St. Lorenz, to say nothing of the famous monstrance, the work of Adam Kraft, which is known throughout the world as a symbol of perfect Gothic art. Rothenburg is also a city of the Gothic Middle Ages. The lofty choir of St. James' Church can be seen for miles around.

In the old diocesan cities of Franconia, the preponderating style is romanesque and barocque, though Bamberg possesses a beautiful specimen of High Gothic in its Parish Church, and Wuerzburg a splendd example of Late Gothic in its St. Mary Chapel. Above the city towers the gigantic Marienburg castle.

Bavaria has many testimonials of the architectural period. The Regensburg Cathedral is a perfect piece of Gothic form, but perhaps the most daring specimen of the style is to be found in St. Martin's Church at Landshut on the River Isar. Like St. Martin's, the Church of Our Lady in Munich is built of brick, and its interior is unsurpassed in religious tone.

GOTHIC structures of brick form a sort of chain joining the south and the north of Germany. Brick Gothic is a slight deviation from the older style, the very nature of the new kind of building material having led to changes in form and outline. These churches often bear a resemblance to castles, and possess somewhat less of refinement in their design, but are often characterized by a certain tone of strength and architectural harmony. This is especially true of the St. Mary's Church in Luebeck, and St. Katherine's Church in Bradenburg on the Havel. The most brilliant examples of brick Gothic are undoubtedly the Cistercine Cloisters, such as Doberau in Mecklenburg, and what remains of the Convent at Chorin, just north of Berlin in the midst of the Bradenburg pine forest.

Conspicuous among all the Gothic churches of Germany is the little church in the seaport town of Wismar. Wonderful interior effects have been produced in this church with the simplest and plainest of materials. St. Mary's Church in Prenzlau is famous for the beautiful ornamentation of its east transept. Among other cities which harbor Gothic churches of note are Bremen, Brunswick, and Lueneburg. Gothic structures erected for secular purposes are very abundant in the cities of North Germany. Famous among these are the Town Halls of Stralsund and Tangermuende. Eastern Germany possesses the most unique specimen of brick Gothic in its Marienburg Castle. This remarkable piece of Gothic architecture combines the characteristics of a cathedral and a military fortification—it is both a castle and also has the fineness of form of a Freiburg Cathedral. Taken as a whole, it may be said to be the most perfect embodiment of German Gothic style in existence.

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—London Letter BY P.O'D.

WAR AGAINST THE RABBITS

London, October 4th.

AS ALL the world knows now, Endeavour I got safely home again, in the midst of such rejoicings as certainly did not greet the return of Drake from sailing around the world—in a ship not very much bigger. But then, of course, they didn't have so many newspapers in those days to work the thing up properly.

"Why all this bother?" was the first thing that sturdy person, Captain Heard, said, when he had finally brought the sloop in to her moorings, and the rejoicers swarmed aboard—with their autograph boo s and fountain-pens held at the charge. It must have been a terrifying sight, enough to make even a tough old sea-dog blench.

Oh, well, it was all very jolly and friendly, and everybody was immensely pleased and relieved to see the ship and its crew again. Besides, it is always pleasant to watch this very strong and silent people really letting themselves go once in a while. In the case of more emotional races—almost any foreign nation, that is—such enthusiasm would certainly be considered sentimental and even somewhat hysterical. But we who realize how profound is the British reserve—well, naturally we know better.

Captain Heard and his crew undoubtedly performed a very fine feat of seamanship—even though it was perhaps not quite "one of the immortal romances in the long history of the sea," as one national newspaper in its enthusiasm described it. And even though the Atlantic has been crossed dozens of times by vessels about one-third the size, with crews of three and four.

The really amazing feature of the whole business is that the Endeavour was able to sail from New York to England without ever being sighted for nearly a fortnight. It brings back one's conception of the ocean as the wild waste of waters it really is. This is something one is apt to forget, now that the Atlantic is being hopped over almost daily by flying-boats as a mere routine matter of mail-carrying.

WHILE one good ship was thus sailing proudly into port amid cheers and dipping pennants and a general hurroosh of rejoicing, another was sinking dismally beneath the troubled waters of journalistic finance. A grand old ship, too, with a long and most honorable history—the oldest, in fact, of our so-called "national" newspapers. On Friday last *The Morning Post* ceased publication, thus ending a career that goes back to 1772.

The passing of a great newspaper is always a very distressing affair—if only from a consideration of the army of people who are thereby thrown out of work. And *The Morning Post* was a great newspaper, well-written, admirably produced, and staunchly devoted to its high, though perhaps somewhat narrow, ideals. One might have thought there were enough die-hard Tories in the country to keep it alive, but it seems not. Perhaps they're sinking, too.

The trouble with *The Morning Post* was that it appealed to a rather "high-brow" class of reader, and there are not enough "high-brows" to go around. The great and shining star of that limited firmament is, of course, *The Times*—Jupiter, the "Thunderer." And *The Times* has for many years left very little room for lesser luminaries.

Last July *The Morning Post* was bought by Lord Camrose, who has now amalgamated it with his *Daily Telegraph*. This paper has managed to flourish in the somewhat vague area between the popular and the dignified Press, being itself of what might be called the "mezzo-brow" type, and thus appealing to both sides. Besides, it has behind it all the immense resources of the Berry brothers, who seem to keep newspapers as other people keep dairy-herds. It is only people like that who seem able to run newspapers nowadays. More's the pity, too!—though the Berrys run theirs very well.

SIR JOHN SIMON is a very great man. No, I am not alluding to his triumphs at the Bar, or to his distinguished record as a politician. He has scored many brilliant successes in both these directions. But the other day he achieved probably the greatest victory of his career, and in a quite different field. He managed to persuade the Royal and Ancient Club, of St. Andrews, to ease up a little its stranglehold on British golf. Probably nobody else in the world could have done it—not by anything short of a sort of Hitler "purge."

Sir John Simon, though otherwise a man of remarkable intelligence and great strength of character, is a very enthusiastic golfer. He was, in fact, Captain of St. Andrews until the Duke of Kent "played himself in" to the position last week—by foozling his ball some fifty yards off the first tee amid the horrified but sympathetic silence of an army of spectators. And the poor Duke had to buy the ball back from a caddy for a sovereign, though he probably never wanted to see the darn thing again.

It was at the business meeting of the Club that Sir John achieved his triumph. As Chairman he managed to pilot through a resolution admitting outside members to the sacred committees which govern championships in this country, select national teams, and also decide on the rules of the game. It is true that the St. Andrews members will still be in the great majority, but that anyone else at all should be permitted to share in these august prerogatives is an amazing concession. The golfers of the country are still stunned by it.

One eminent golfer who attended the meeting stated afterwards—and he didn't care who heard him—that never in his life had he seen a meeting handled with such patience, such charming urbanity, and such masterly adroitness. He said that he never expected to see the like again. He probably never will. Getting a she-bear to surrender a favorite cub must have been easy compared to it.

At the same time, Sir John was probably assisted by a general feeling, even in that golfing Mecca, that something of the sort would have to be done. Golfers the country over have been getting a little restive at the absolute domination of St. Andrews—beneficent and reasonable as that rule has been in the main.

Golf has grown much too big to be ruled by any one club, and this concession is the start of better things. Now that the thin edge of the wedge has got nicely in, perhaps other heroes and sages will be found to give it a tap from time to time. It's likely to be needed.

WHEN Englishmen are not engaged in killing birds and beasts in the great name of sport, they are usually engaged in protecting them with elaborate and expensive care. Generally the two things go together. Sportsmen preserve the creatures, so that they can stroll out some fine morning and cheerfully slaughter them.

But once in a while the horrid necessity arises of killing them "en masse" and without reprieve. That is what happened to the musk-rat, which was happily at work filling half the river-banks of the country full of holes. That is what is likely to happen to the grey squirrel, another Canadian guest, which is said to be behaving very badly—though the grey squirrel has found a good many defenders. And that, I hope, is what will happen to that odious brute the "little owl"—the killing, I mean, not the defenders.

Now it is the rabbit whose fatal number seems to be up, though the extermination of the English rabbit is something that nothing less than an act of God could completely achieve. But something will have to be done about it, for the rabbit has become a plague. Its depredations are said to cost the farmers of this country not far short of £70,000,000 a year. Anything that does that is obviously a plague—like unto those of Israel, and far more expensive.

One of the pleasantest features of the English countryside is the sight of the rabbits frisking in and out along the hedgerow banks. Pleasant, that is, to the idle spectator strolling along, or rolling along in his car. But not so pleasant to the farmer, who knows that the furry little darlings are eating up his pastures, at the rate of about four to a sheep, spoiling the land so that nothing else can do any good on it, girdling his young trees, and playing havoc among his vegetables.

The only way to deal with the problem is by a concerted movement all over the country. The individual farmer or landowner doesn't stand a chance against the rabbits—not when you consider that a single pair can produce a couple of hundred descendants in the course of a spring and summer.

Only a few months ago a Select Committee of the House of Lords sat for some three months to decide what should be done. The noble members considered carefully all the various ways of killing rabbits—traps, ferrets, poison-gas, and shooting—and they came to the conclusion that the spring-trap was probably the most effective of all.

Naturally an indignant outcry was immediately raised about the cruelty of this method. To this the Committee made the not unreasonable reply, that there didn't seem to be any way of killing rabbits that wasn't cruel, and that, since rabbits obviously had to be killed, the thing to do was to adopt the method that would do the job most effectively.

There the matter stands for the present, but the general demand for a national campaign against rabbits is growing more and more insistent. It begins to look as if poor Br'er Rabbit is soon going to have a very tough time. There is no room in this very crowded island for anyone that goes on having families at that rate.

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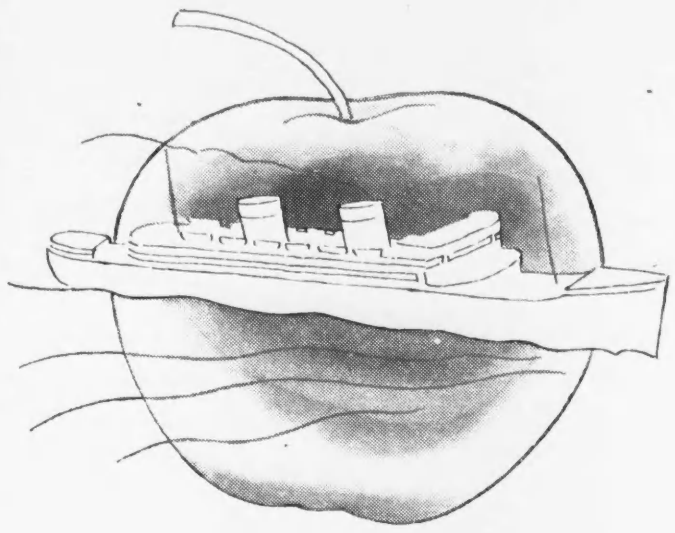

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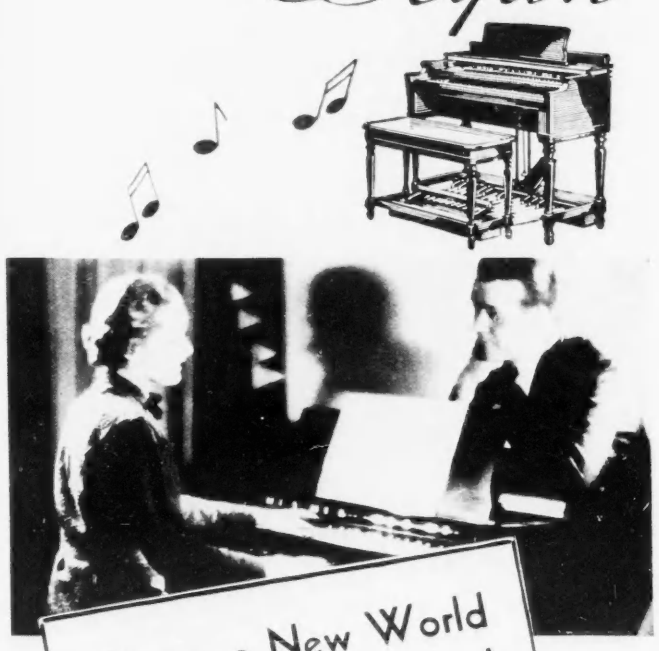

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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 23, 1937 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

GOLD MINE VALUES RISE WHILE PRICES DROP

Gold Industry Prospering and Outlook Bright—Fear of Lower Gold Price and Labor Trouble has Disappeared—Operating Costs Not Advancing as Sharply as Expected

BY HENRY JANES

CANADIAN mining has had a major bear market in the best year in its history.

In the "golds" for instance, liquidation since the market peak in February of this year has lopped off market values at the average total of $20,000,000 a month for the 20 gold stocks in the Toronto Stock Exchange Index. While the Index has fallen 32 per cent, total dividends from the same mines increased over $4,900,000, or about 10 per cent.

Against market losses exceeding a billion dollars on the listed securities, and representing an average loss of about 40 per cent., mine dividends will total nearly $100,000,000 this year, an increase above the 1936 record of better than 26 per cent.

It is not the first time this paradox of rising mine values and sinking market values has occurred. The situation was almost the same at the beginning of the last bull market in the Fall of 1935.

The senior Canadian golds came through the depression in fine shape, losing half their market valuation during 1929-'30, recovering sharply and advancing early in 1933. In contrast, the Dow-Jones Industrial average dropped from 381.17 in 1929 to a low of 41.22, and the Rails dropped from 189.11 to 13.23.

Dividends were increased when other industries were losing money. Dome, for instance, advanced its dividend rate from $1 per share in 1931 to $4 per share in 1934. McIntyre doubled its payments in the same period. Lake Shore increased its dividend from $1 per share in 1929 to $3 per share in 1932. In contrast, out of 200 major stocks traded in New York, only 5 other than golds advanced their dividends; 15 maintained their regular payments; 10 made moderate reductions; 47 cut their dividends severely; 33 cut their dividends almost completely and 90 stopped payments entirely during part of the depression period.

The gold companies were enjoying prosperity in the midst of a general depression even before the news of a higher gold price in 1933 and its establishment by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. McIntyre's earnings, for instance, advanced from $2.27 per share in 1929 to $3.01 per share in 1932 and $4.61 in 1934.

Early in 1934 after the gold price had advanced 70 per cent., the Toronto Stock Exchange Index reached a top of 140 compared with 100 in January. Then it took an extraordinary downtrend, explainable possibly in part by the previous rapid forward movement, followed by profit-taking and a swinging of interest into the industrial market.

It made bear market tracks from the top early in 1934 of 140 to a low point of 95 in August, 1935. At this low, Canadian gold production was almost twice as great as production at the previous market top. This trend was also directly in contrast to the Industrial stock trend. The Dow-Jones Industrial average from 85.51 in July '34 moved up to over 143 by the end of 1935.

The bear trend turned from the fall of 1935, going upward steadily with only two major set-backs until it reached a peak in February of this year. (At this time the monthly index of gold production was at

(*Continued on Page 39*)

LIGHTING UP THE PUMPKIN

THE CASE OF THE HAVES AND THE HAVE-NOTS

All Nations are Have-Nots—But the World is Steadily Growing Richer, or Would Be if Science and Invention were Allowed to Flourish Without Political Interventions

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE argument that certain nations are "have-nots," and that therefore their military depredations, actual or contemplated, upon the territory of others, is to some extent at least, justified, has found astonishingly widespread acceptance in peace-loving countries, amongst both liberals and conservatives. It is particularly astonishing that conservatives accept the argument. One hears it repeated constantly amongst the parlor whites, the fascist sympathizers, in England, France, and, where you can find them, here at home. If they accept this argument I don't see why they don't accept the thesis of the most revolutionary communists. Because, after all, it's the same line of thinking. The rich have too much, the poor too little, therefore the poor are justified in expropriating the rich by force. The whole have-not nation argument is an international soak-the-rich campaign.

But the thesis itself is absurd, because it suggests an economic organization of the world that does not exist, has never existed for generations, and to create which would mean poverty and misery for everybody. The Nazi argument, as clearly set forth in Mr. Hitler's book, which is now the accepted bible of Nazi politics, is that Germany is a very large country, without colonies, extremely poor, unable to support her existing population at a proper standard of living on the land she now possesses, and therefore justified in expansion. The Italian Duce has made the same argument time and again. It is also the argument of the Japanese. These countries, it is argued, do not possess the absolute necessities for national existence at a decent level, which are sufficient land to feed their population and sufficient raw materials to furnish their factories.

ACCORDING to this thesis, it is necessary for all nations to be, at least potentially, self-contained. And, according to this argument, all the nations on earth, including the United States, are have-not nations. It is only a relative matter. The United States is the richest nation on earth in national resources, but we do not have, on our own soil, the essentials for our basic industries. We must import tin, nickel, rubber, mica, antimony, tungsten, and mercury—to name only a few things, furthermore, all nations constantly face the fear that at some time, in some future, they may become have-not nations. If Mr. Stuart Chase is to be believed (I think he exaggerates) we can already foresee the day when many of our national resources will be exhausted. A provident and farsighted nation, would, therefore, under this argument be already preparing for new conquests in anticipation of the time when existing resources are exhausted. Mexico and the South American states are near, and relatively weak, and we ought to be subjecting them right now, and hoarding their resources against tomorrow. Of course, this is not Mr. Chase's argument. Rightly, he counsels conservation.

Actually, under the German-Italian-Japanese argument, the first have-not nation in the world is Great Britain. For on the British isles are 42,000,000 people who would starve in a few weeks if they were blockaded.

Britain has, on her own islands, almost none of the basic raw materials essential to her industries. Most of her empire consists of a commonwealth of sovereign states. She may make preferential treaties with them, but she has to persuade them that such treaties will be to their advantage and hers, and after a short trial of empire-preference it is by no means certain, or universally agreed in the empire that such is the case. Nowhere in the commonwealth does England enjoy a monopoly of exploitation or of the market. Japan undersells England in the markets of India all the time. What England has from her colonies she has to buy, just as anybody else must.

And is it not clear that what constitutes not having depends entirely upon what one demands for oneself? There is no *absolute* scarcity of raw materials anywhere. There is only *relative* scarcity. If, for instance, Germany spends twelve billion dollars in three years on armaments, as she is estimated to have done in the last three years, she will suffer a shortage which she would not suffer if she were using her available foreign currency to buy food and materials for houses, to raise the standard of living of her population. If Italy is to engage in perennial wars of conquest, or set out to put down communism—or the threat of it—wherever she thinks it may be appearing in the world, she will need more raw materials than are essential to the maintenance of her people at a very decent level.

And, according to this argument, certain states like Switzerland and Denmark ought to be starving to death, their populations reduced to the level of coolies. Instead, these have-not nations enjoy an exceptionally high standard of both culture and life.

THE world is not growing poorer; it is growing richer—or would be if science and invention were allowed to flourish, and their fruits more universally shared, without political interventions in the form of exclusive tariffs, monopolies, and the diversion of a huge percentage of wealth into the non-productive business of armaments. Germany is not poorer than she was in 1914. She is, essentially, richer. The cheap process of extracting nitrates from air has prodigiously increased the fertility of her soil, while bio-chemistry has made it possible for her to grow, economically, foods that a generation ago could only be produced at huge cost. Germany today can actually feed her own population off her own land, if absolutely necessary, and this despite the fact that she has less land than in 1914. And tomorrow chemistry will no doubt have made such strides that soil is hardly essential to the growing of foods. They are already being grown in cement tanks, on a basis of straw and chemically charged water. Coal is being

(*Continued on Page 39*)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY or LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE or SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices turned downward on March 10, 1937, said decline representing a price correction of the advance since October 1933 in the industrial list, March 1935 in the rail list. The averages are now at a level of support where a determined try at reversal in trend is to be expected. If this effort proves successful, the reversal will be signalled by the plotting of an upward zig-zag movement in the rail and industrial averages. If current support areas cannot hold, then the averages will have to drop to the next point of support where the process of reversal will be repeated.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. In pointing out, in our Forecast of April 17, that the market's intermediate trend, under Dow's theory, had reversed to a downward direction, the statement was made that if a secondary correction of the last major advance in the market was to be effected on the decline, the Dow-Jones industrial average should carry "to or below 152." The lower support area was subsequently more precisely defined at 139, leaving 152-139 as the support area.

The above figures, as was explained at the time they were given, were arrived at out of the knowledge that the market, in effecting a secondary correction, will meet resistance to a continuation of the movement at around certain well-defined points. The first, (*Continued on page 38*)

THE stock market, presumably, has been discounting something, but what? Is it a sharp drop in business earnings, as a result of higher costs and inability to raise selling prices commensurately, or is it a war in Europe and disruption of overseas markets? No one knows the answer. The best-informed opinion in England seems to be that there isn't going to be a war, and that Britain's prosperity is all set for another year at least. As regards higher costs for industry, this does seem to be on the cards, but not a reduction of industrial earnings sufficient to justify the big market decline. *Barron's* of New York suggests that if a substantial drop in earnings doesn't materialize, stocks are on the bargain counter.

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WINTHROP A. ALDRICH, chairman of the Chase National Bank, goes farther than that. In a speech last week in Rochester he indicated, as reported by *Barron's*, that not only does he regard the market decline as attributable in part at least to impaired efficiency of the stock market, and therefore "technical," but that even now, after a 55-point drop in the industrial average in two months, he is apprehensive of a boom. Why a boom? Said Mr. Aldrich: "The last great abuse of bank credit manifested itself very especially in the securities market, though it also played havoc with the mortgage market and many other markets. Since early 1933 we have been repeating, on a gigantic scale, the expansion of bank credit through the cheap money policies of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury. It has gone chiefly into bank investment in the growing public debt. We are trying to block it off from the stock market by the margin requirements. But money is not kept in watertight compartments. Once it is created, it goes where it pleases. If money and credit are made excessive, dangerous and perverse phenomena will manifest themselves in unexpected places and at unexpected times." Mr. Aldrich is warning of inflation, of course; decidedly unhealthy from the long-term viewpoint, but making for rising business activity and market prices in the earlier stages at least.

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THE Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, is also currently exercised about inflation, writing its clients a special letter on the subject. It says that the crop-control and wage-hour measures which the special session of Congress is to consider are both inflationary, and that even though wages are raised, a progressive decline in the purchasing power of the dollar (through higher prices of goods and services and perhaps a lower valuation of the dollar) will be used to keep real wages stationary. That, it adds, is a natural method of equalization, but it offers no safeguard whatever for investment with a fixed return.

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HOWEVER, the Roosevelt administration is said to be confident that it can be inflationary in the non-monetary areas and yet rigidly control inflation through monetary measures, relying on its powers of credit control and taxation. The power of the government to control bank-credit inflation is virtually unlimited, says Whaley-Eaton, but these questions arise: (1) Would the government have the nerve to use its power to break down a developing boom? (2) To prevent recurrence of the depression, would the government not again place forced loans with the banks?

Therein, it says, is found the real test as to inflation possibilities. There will be no great danger of inflation if there is a revival of recovery, for the Federal Reserve could guide its financial movement with fair effectiveness. But the administration knows of no way to check a down movement except by manipulating the money position.

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WHALEY-EATON points out that the Supreme Court has now recognized the right of the government to change, or even eliminate, the metallic backing of the currency, so that the dollar is now worth, in gold, just what the political elements in power say it is worth. Furthermore, it says, there seems to be no serious purpose to eliminate "persistent subsidies," many of which have been permanently incorporated in the government economy. But the government cannot collect the $8 billions a year it requires for these subsidies and for proposed public works if the recovery continues to recede. The government will not go "lower down" with its direct tax levies because that would not be politically wise. It will borrow, instead. Thus, says Whaley-Eaton, "The threat of inflation comes not from business activity but from business inactivity. The first means a balanced budget and the second means a ruinously unbalanced budget." All of which, this column thinks, is very interesting, but doesn't explain the weakness of the stock market. Either alternative, as stated—business activity or the inflation that must go with business inactivity—should surely call for higher stock prices.

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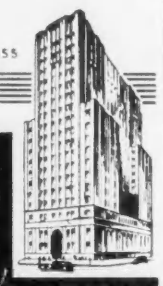
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

G. TAMBLYN, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I note that the common stock of the Tamblyn drug store company can be bought to yield a little above five per cent. and this has attracted me. I believe that early this year there was an item about this company in Gold & Dross but unfortunately I haven't this available. I wonder, therefore, if you would be good enough to give me some current information. How have earnings been holding up? What is the financial position and outlook of the company? How safe is the dividend? Do you think I could buy some of this to add to a fairly well diversified list of holdings? Thanks very much for your help from a regular and appreciative reader.

—D. A. P., Orillia, Ont.

At the current level around 12 to 15 I think that Tamblyn common is attractive. Since the time of the 1936 financing, when a 5 per cent. preferred was substituted for a previous 7 per cent. issue and the common split four-for-one, the company has been making steady and very satisfactory progress. I think that the current dividend rate of 80 cents annually can be considered safe and I think that the common is a desirable security for income. There is no long dividend record, due to the company's previous policy of retiring the old preferred, but I think that distribution will be steadily maintained on the junior issue and that the rate is well within competence.

As you know the Tamblyn chain of drug stores has been in existence for many years and has established a splendid record both in its dealings with the public and with regard to internal business management. It operates 63 stores, 46 in Toronto and the balance in the larger centres of Ontario; these are backed by a completely modern warehouse and an efficient system of distribution. While competition in the drug and sundry field is very keen, the company's policy of fair dealing, backed by aggressive advertising tends to maintain sales at satisfactory volume. As a matter of fact encouraging progress was made in 1936 and for the first three-quarters of the current year, sales have shown still further improvement. Figures available for the first half show profits of $60,270 as against $23,990 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

For the seven years up to 1935 the company's per share on the common stock had averaged $1.12 and in that year the figure was $1.02. Higher taxation and difficulty in adjusting retail prices affected the 1936 showing but the final figure was 92½ cents per share, a satisfactory margin over the 80 cent dividend requirement. The current year, having regard to the official progress reports, should show a definitely larger gain in net. The company's financial position is strong, the cash position having been notably strengthened last year. Total current assets stand at $1,004,502, including cash of $204,805 against total current liabilities of $336,758.

KIRKLAND GOLD RAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me some particulars regarding Kirkland Gold Rand Mines?

—J. H., Toronto, Ont.

At the Kirkland Gold Rand property, formerly Kirkland Premier, in the Kirkland Lake area, a diamond drilling program, which was for the most part to define the geological structural conditions in the vicinity of gold deposition, has given results which are officially regarded as being very important. A hole located about 280 feet west of the shaft and about 1,200 feet west of the winze, indicated that the sedimentary series extended to a depth of over 1,500 feet from surface to the feldspar-porphyry contact. The drilling was continued in the red feldspar-porphyry for 450 feet and at a vertical depth of 1,730 feet from surface, yielded a section with a minimum width of eight feet and maximum width of 12 feet, with an average value of about $10 per ton, while one section of 18 inches assayed over one ounce of gold per ton.

This drilling proves that the feldspar-porphyry extends westerly under the sedimentary series and carries the possible continuation of the values which were developed on the 675 and 800-foot levels about 1,000 feet to the east of this intersection. The winze from the 800-foot level, now down 500 feet and with stations established at 375 and 500-feet, respectively, is to be deepened another 150 feet, which will bring it to a vertical depth of 1,450 feet from surface. Another level will be established at 625-feet and lateral work commenced to explore the feldspar-porphyry at this depth. The company has a good treasury position but considerably more development will be necessary to determine if the ore deposit is of important dimensions.

CENTRAL MANITOBA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

When Central Manitoba Mines shares were going up we bought 2,000 shares. It looks now as if the stock may soon be off the market. I write to enquire what is your information on this investment. Is it wise to sell the shares now?

—T. B. N., Whitby, Ont.

Central Manitoba Mines Limited has closed down its property in the Rice Lake section of Manitoba, as latest exploratory efforts were not able to keep the mill supplied with ore. At the present time the only activity is confined to the re-treatment of tailings. The company, however, has working capital in excess of $253,000 and the officials are stated to be desirous of perpetuating its life in another property. A number of properties have been examined in the south-eastern section of the province and the company's engineering staff is continuing this search. In view of this, and the low price at which the shares are selling, you might be well advised to retain your holdings.

The productive life of the Central Manitoba property was close to 10 years and while in that time gold to the value of more than $4,000,000 was produced, the company was never able to disburse a dividend. Once the "million-dollar ore shoot" had been mined it was found difficult, despite intelligent effort and excellent management, to do much more than just keep ahead of the mill in locating new ore and latterly it was not even possible to do this. A profit of $456 before write-offs was shown for the three months ending June 30 and this compared with a loss of over $25,000 in the previous quarter.

The mine workings were examined in April by John A. Reid, consulting engineer, and his report was received the following month. In addition to approving the exploration campaign laid out by the company's staff he added a small footage of diamond drilling to explore a section to the northwest, but all this development was completed without success. It is expected re-treatment of tailings will continue as late as weather conditions permit and this work is expected to show a small profit.

COAST BREWERIES, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In connection with another deal I recently came into possession of some of the common stock of a company called Coast Breweries, Ltd. I confess that I know practically nothing about this company except that it operates breweries in British Columbia and I was told that its record was good. Would you be good enough to supply me with whatever information you have about it, such as set up, earnings record, financial position and outlook. What is the dividend situation and do you think it would be worth while to hang on to this stock? Thanks.

—J. D. S., Saskatoon, Sask.

I think that it would. Coast Breweries is a well established and soundly managed organization operating breweries at Victoria, Kamloops and New Westminster, B.C. Its earnings in recent years have been showing steady and impressive increases and the most recent news was the increase in the dividend to 30 cents quarterly. At current prices for the capital stock of around $13 the yield of over 9 per cent. may seem unusually high, but I do not think it constitutes a danger sign; in all probability the price will adjust itself upward once the market strengthens.

Prior to 1935 the company also owned a number of American subsidiaries, but in December of that year these were incorporated as Capital Estates, Inc. and a share for share distribution of stock in the new company was made to shareholders of Coast Breweries. I would take it, however, that you are interested solely in the Canadian company. In the year ended June 30, 1937, Coast Breweries reported earnings of $247,910 or the equivalent of $1.37 per share on the capital stock, of which 180,315 no par value shares are outstanding. In 1936 earnings had been equivalent to $1.11; in 1935 to 93 cents; in 1934 to 93 cents; in 1933 to 78 cents; in 1932 to 92 cents; in 1931 to $1.84; in 1930 to $2.79 and in 1929 to $2.58. Dividends of $1.84 per share were paid in 1929, 1930 and 1931, with extras of 23 cents in 1930 and of 69 cents in 1929; in 1932, $1.27 was paid; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 92 cents and in 1936, $1.08. The company's financial position is satisfactory, net working capital at the close of the last fiscal year standing at $413,500 as against $261,840 a year previously. Investments total around $115,000.

As will be seen from the earnings figures the last current year showed impressive gains, accounted for by larger sales volume which more than compensated for higher costs of malt and increased sales and income taxes. The company is firmly established in its field, its brand names are well and favorably known and competition is not a menacing factor. With better general conditions throughout British Columbia I would imagine that profits could be stabilized at very satisfactory levels; the 1930 earnings figure gives an indication of the potentiality under favorable circumstances. The dividend policy, as you will note, has been and is generous. I think that the capital stock can safely be held for income and for possible appreciation.

WINOGA, ALGOLD, MOSHER, PAYMASTER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Reading weekly your valued comments on various investments, I should appreciate your remarks concerning Winoga Patricia, Algold, Mosher and Paymaster. You might also arrange for renewal of my subscription to your valued publication, forwarding the account when I will remit.

—B. S. J., London, Ont.

Exploration work having failed to determine any important ore shoots on the Winoga Patricia Gold Mines, the directors at the annual meeting in July were authorized to pursue a policy of investing the company's funds in shares of other companies. At that time the treasury contained over $62,000 in cash and 5,000 shares of Pickle Crow. Just what success they have met with in following this policy has not been made known. Millheads at Algold Mines are now reported to be running better than $9 as against $5 as has been the case. Millfeed is now being drawn from the west orebody where a section has been opened up containing considerable free gold. No difficulty is anticipated in maintaining the higher grade. A 100-ton mill is in operation and the company has four years' ore in sight.

Diamond drilling has been discontinued at Mosher Long Lac Mines and decision regarding future development of the property will be made shortly, following consideration of a report covering the results of diamond drilling and surface work carried on over the past year. At last report the company's liquid

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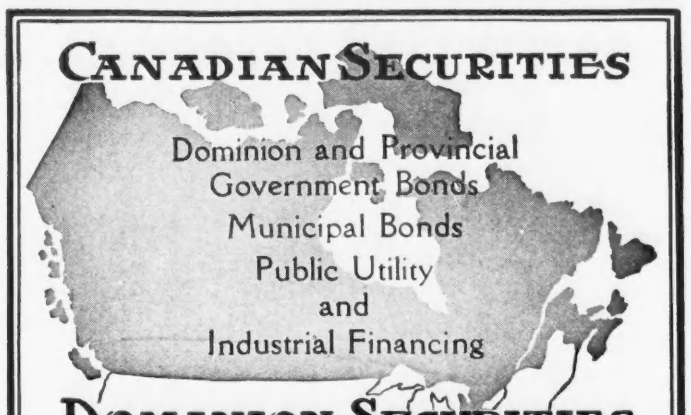
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Dividend Notices

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 201

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of October, 1937.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 15th, 1937.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar and twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding paid up six and one-half per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company is declared payable on November 1, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 25, 1937. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 15, 1937.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 203

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November 1937 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th October 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager

Toronto, 15th October 1937.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 298
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 39

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 4th day of November, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of October, 1937.

DATED the 14th day of October, 1937.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1937, payable on the 1st day of December, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1937. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

JUSTIN M. CORK,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 12th, 1937

McIntyre Porcupine Mines

LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 76

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Company's Capital Stock will be paid in New York funds on December 1, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1937.

By order of the Board.

BALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, October 14, 1937.

INLAND FISHERIES

THE sea is the source of the greater part of Canada's fishery wealth, but inland fisheries provide about one-seventh of the total value of the catch. The inland fisheries play a part in both the home and the export trade, the whitefish, the lake trout and the tullibee being regarded as table delicacies in the cities of the United States. Most of the Canadian Provinces contribute to the production of the inland commercial fisheries, while many sportsmen are attracted by the game fish of Canada's rivers and lakes.

GOLD & DROSS

assets were approximately $150,000, and some 800,000 shares remain in the treasury, of which 300,000 are under option. In September Paymaster Consolidated established a new high mill rate when 515 tons were treated daily for a total recovery of over $112,000, and a new record in both tonnage and recovery is expected this month. A new ore shoot has been opened up in drifting on the 1,575-foot level for over 70 feet and it is expected the ore will average better than mill grade. Operating profit in July was better than $25,000 and close to $30,000 in August. Operations are proceeding smoothly with a normal amount of new ore being developed, and the stock would appear to hold speculative possibilities.

POTPOURRI

P. L., Shawinigan Falls, Que. Shares in SARNIA BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED, are closely held with only 188 class "A" stockholders and 111 class "B" stockholders. For the year ended December 31, 1936, the company showed a net income of $4,630 with earnings of 39c per share class "A" stock, as compared with a net income of $2,083 for the previous year, with class "A" per share earnings of 17c. Deficits of $1,29 and $1.46 were shown on the class "B" stock in 1936 and 1935 respectively. To start the current year, the company had $52,784 of unfilled orders, as against none on the books in the beginning of 1936. This, coupled with a great activity in the construction industry, which operated in 1936 on an average of only 30 per cent of normal, is expected to result in increased earnings in 1937.

W. M. R., Halifax, N.S. American Smelting and Refining Company operates the JACK WAITE MINING COMPANY and until advances made by it have been repaid and a cash reserve built up it is doubtful if you can anticipate a dividend. For the six months ended June 30 the Jack Waite Company had an income of $236,240, which compared with $258,930 for the whole of 1936. The net operating profit of $91,446 contrasted with $51,054 for the 12 months. Advances by American Smelting were reduced nearly $50,000 in the six month period and now stand at $304,779. The company's future profits are largely dependent upon the price for base metals, particularly lead. Production of this metal showed a gain of 31 per cent for the six months period as compared with the 1936 average.

B. H., Hardisty, Alta. I think you would be well advised to retain your CALGARY POWER COMPANY preferred stock. As you are probably aware, Calgary Power showed a lower earnings record for 1936 than for 1935. The greater portion of this decrease was accounted for by the company's loss of the City of Edmonton contract. Excluding the revenue lost by this means, however, the company showed an improvement. Calgary Power, which operates in Western Canada, also controls Ottawa Valley Power, owning 85 per cent of the latter company's $1,500,000 of 6 per cent debentures and 50,000 shares of the 3,500,000 shares of common stock outstanding. After the cancellation of the Quebec power contracts by the Ontario Government, no revenue was received from this source. Now, however, with the restoration of the entire contract for power between Ottawa Valley Power Company and the Ontario Hydro, and the price of $12.50 that is fairly close to that of the original contract figure of $15.00, earnings of Ottawa Valley have been restored in considerable degree. During the present year business and net operating revenue of Calgary Power Company, it is reported, have shown a slight improvement over last year and the net earnings available for dividends on the common stock should register a marked gain by the end of the year. Recently the company entered into a new contract with the City of Calgary which, it is expected, will prove of advantage to both parties.

E. M., Winnipeg, Man. Yes, you will have to "write off the purchase of ORO GRANDE MINES as another loss." The company has surrendered its charter and the properties were taken over by BERESFORD LAKE MINES, but I understand shareholders have no equity in the latter company.

W. J. C., Three Rivers, Que. In unofficial quarters it is estimated that sales of the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30 will be in the neighborhood of $25,000,000, compared with $18,972,359 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1936, and $14,313,867 for the 1934-1935 period. Should the dollar volume reach this figure for the current period, it will be the largest since 1930 when sales were valued at $37,262,817, dropping to $16,892,690 in 1931 and to a depression low of $9,671,623 in 1933. For the first half of the company's fiscal year to May 31 it was officially reported that sales for the period were 50 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of 1936. In June, however, the company experienced a shrinking in volume, due in part to economic and political developments in Europe and to the drought in Western Canada, and it was said that this would reduce considerably the percentage gain for the entire year below that experienced in the first 6 months. With the better part of two months to go, the Argentine will be an important factor in the percentage gain in sales enjoyed by the company for the last half-year.

M. J. S., Waterloo, Que. The sharp decline in the price of SLAVE LAKE GOLD MINES is undoubtedly largely attributable to the general action of the market in which all classes of stocks suffered the severest break in years. A couple of months ago, following a visit to the property, Henry D. Tudor, president, stated that the impression he carried away with him was that the property was living up to the original favorable expectations and that more work had to be done to determine the ultimate possibilities. It was planned to deepen the shaft and open two new exploratory levels. A minimum of 500 feet of drifting is proposed for each level and it is thought this will get below the band of conglomerate that cut off the ore shoot on the 200-foot level. Further diamond drilling and surface exploration is to be carried out, and it remains for the exploration of the new levels to determine if there is a greater ore concentration and length below the conglomerate mass.

P. N. K., Toronto, Ont. Aside from the change-over from a profit to a loss revealed in the annual report of N. BAWLF GRAIN CO. LTD., for the year ended July 31, 1937, the important feature of the statement is the sharp reduction in net working capital, more than offsetting steady gains since 1933. Net working capital at the end of the last fiscal year amounted to $151,583, down from $365,860 in the preceding year and below the 1933 figure of $182,718. The decline last year was due not only to the loss sustained on operations, but also to expenditure of $129,336 on repairs and modern installations in the company's country elevators and to reduction of $35,000 in the bonded indebtedness of the subsidiary, the Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co. Capital expenditures are expected to be limited during the present season. The short Western crop resulted in the smallest handling in the company's history last year, and this year's crop will result in another small handling for the coming season, R. W. Milner, president, reports.

J. D., Millertown, Nfld. The old adage that you should not "put all your eggs in one basket" also applies to speculating in mining stocks as it is a hazardous business, but the amount you state you wish to speculate with, if divided over two or three stocks, would not give you much of a holding in any of them. GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES is a low-priced producer which should do better. LAPA CADILLAC GOLD MINES appears to hold promise and consideration is now being given to the construction of a mill. MONETA, MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT and KERR-ADDISON are other junior golds with interesting speculative possibilities. Mill construction is proceeding at the last three mentioned properties.

B. N., Toronto, Ont. The EASY WASHING MACHINE CORPORATION is capitalized at 60,000 shares of class A no par common stock, of which 57,240 shares are outstanding, and 690,000 shares of class B no par common stock, of which 461,375 shares are outstanding. The company's class A common stock has sole voting power, in all other respects class A and class B are alike. As you say in your letter, the stock that is the class B stock—is selling on the New York curb exchange at 6½, which, with a dividend rate of $1 per share, would afford a yield of 16.4%. In my opinion, this, quite apart from the current prevalent market weakness, indicates that the market is doubtful of this company's ability to maintain the $1 dividend rate. For the year ended December 31, 1936, the company showed a net income of $557,461, with $1.07 per share earned; in 1935, the company showed a net income of $284,713, with 65c per share earned. The company's report for the six months ended June 30, 1937, is slightly less encouraging than for the same period in 1936; net income for the 1937 period is shown as $296,202, with per share earning of 57 cents; for the 1936 period net income was $334,756 with per share earning of 65 cents. The company showed total current assets of $3,217,187, including $937,159 in cash and government bonds, as at June 30, 1937. Current liabilities amounted to $817,814 and net working capital was $2,399,373.00.

W. M. E., Newcastle, N.B. A sampling plant that will handle from 25 to 30 tons of ore daily is now in operation at DARKWATER MINES LIMITED property in Northwestern Ontario. While some production of gold will be gained from this small mill, its primary purpose is the gaining of accurate knowledge of ore values. Routine sampling methods did not give a definite idea of the gold content owing to the free character of the gold. I understand recent development results have proved quite encouraging and there are indications that a profitable mining property will be established.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

FOLLOWING the troubles of the franc, the whole future of the Tripartite Currency Agreement has been in question. There is no doubting that this agreement, which was signed last autumn between France, the U.S.A. and Great Britain, has served a useful, even a vital, function. And there is no disputing that the fact of its revival so far has shown it to be more than a mere currency agreement. It has in fact been recognized as one of the outstanding witnesses to a harmony between three great powers (and between the many smaller countries which indirectly adhere to the agreement) not only in the financial sense, but in matters of politics also.

The currencies have encountered heavy weather in this twelve-month period, first on account of France's internal problems, then because international scares sent money in a flood to New York. The Tripartite Agreement's survival is proof enough of its fitness. The doubt which is now existing regarding its potency, and therefore regarding the chances of its further subsistence, are therefore to be sought in factors deeper than those which previously have provoked dame rumor into stories of early demise.

Once again the clue to the situation is the franc. The upper limit of the franc after the last devaluation (a hypothetical limit, of course) was said to be 150 to the pound. Although the spot rate has not, even after the last most serious break, gone out as far as this, it is held in some quarters that by the recent depreciation France has violated the tripartite pact. This argument is supported on the ground that the agreement was specifically designed to prevent any of the signatories from obtaining a trading advantage by a depreciation of the currency.

There are some important aspects to the matter as it now stands. The franc has depreciated this time not by a deliberate act of the government, but because fears of European war and the machinations of bear speculators, sent "funk money" out of the country. The French authorities, after a hopeless resistance, merely committed the negative sin of abstaining from support in the exchange market. And the reason which the French authorities, through the mouth of M. Bonnet, have given is that the gold reserves of France are now to be considered as a part of the economy as vital as the army, the navy and the air force, and as fulfilling a not widely-different function from these services in a time of national emergency. In a word, the support of the franc must now be limited by the resources under the control of the Exchange Equalization Account, which account is not to expect any further assistance from the gold stock of the Central Bank.

APPARENTLY, the other signatories to the pact, though recognizing that France has obtained a trading advantage by the decline of the franc, are content with this argument and are determined to support the agreement as before. This raises interesting problems, both in Washington and Whitehall. If France has a valid excuse for the conservation of her gold, the U.S. may have also, and Great Britain most certainly has. Yet it cannot be disputed that a similar policy in one or both of these countries would make it perfectly obvious that the pact was dead. How then does the pact persist when one of its three chief participants has committed a *de facto* breach of it?

The answer is that the agreement, ever since the time of its signing, has been of greatest importance to the United States and Great Britain, and that they regard the temporary secession of France as being not so fundamentally important to the major issues at stake that their own valuable co-operation need be sacrificed. The United States government was formerly the element which refused to mix with the other two. And it was Britain more than France which stood to lose by currency competition with America. In a sense, therefore, Britain and the United States are the dual foundation of the agreement, with France an important but not absolutely vital, addition. Anyway, France has committed no sin against it that a return of confidence, assisted by normal trade purchasing, will not wipe out.

It seems to be time to understand more clearly just how real this association between the U.S. and Great Britain is, and how important are the benefits which it confers upon the world in general. No currency is held more highly in the opinion of the Continent than the dollar—as the persistent movement of "funk funds" to New York, on any provocation, has shown. Sterling is a close runner-up. These two currencies represent havens for distraught funds, sometimes French, sometimes Dutch, sometimes Swiss, sometimes Belgian. Moreover, the existence of this nearly impregnable bloc is an assurance to traders that has played a large part in facilitating the continuance of the upward movement in international commerce.

The Tripartite Agreement, then, is not dead. It is changed, but while there is such a close bond between New York and London, the agreement will not alter in fundamentals.

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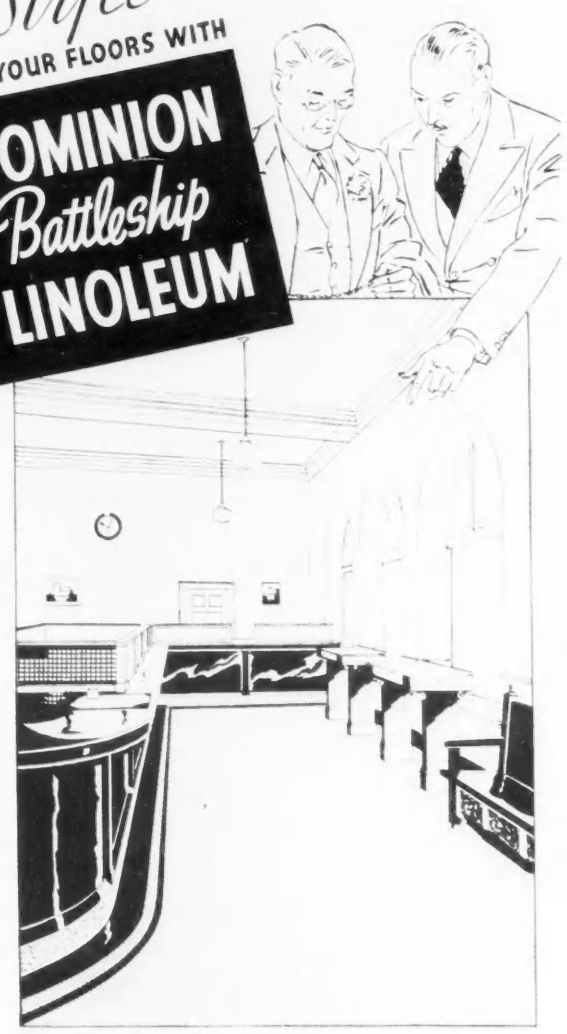

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Concerning Insurance

PALESTINE BUSINESS

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs Disclosed in Report on Holy Land Insurance and Remedies Suggested

BY GEORGE GILBERT

BEFORE the open rupture between the Arab and Jewish sections of the population took place, Palestine was enjoying a business boom, in which the insurance companies operating in the country participated. But the heavy Jewish immigration in recent years, which was the main cause of the increased business activity, also created a difficult problem of reconciliation with conflicting Arab interests, so that the future of the Holy Land, which has been under British administration since the War, is now regarded more or less as hanging in the balance.

Out of a total population of 1,222,500, excluding Bedouins, the Jews number about 400,000, or one-third of the total. But the Jewish population is centred mostly in the towns. Tel-Aviv, for instance, has a population of 165,000, all Jewish. Its population has increased seven-fold in the last fifteen years. Jerusalem has a Jewish population of 65,000, over fifty-eight per cent of the total, while the Jewish population of Haifa is 33,000, or fifty per cent of the total.

In a recent English review of insurance conditions in the Holy Land, it is stated that the enormous increase in building activity in that country has been helped in no small measure by the foresight and goodwill of leading British insurance companies, of which two alone have invested in Palestine, it is understood, a sum not far short of £1,750,000 ($8,750,000). It is also noted that the country, which was originally an agricultural one, is rapidly being industrialized and commercialized. Its foreign trade has trebled in the period from 1931 to 1935, with citrus fruits as the principal export. Potash making is one of its more important industries.

IT APPEARS that at present there is a minimum of government regulation of insurance affairs in Palestine. The business is carried on under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance Acts, 1921-1924, which require all companies operating in the country to make a deposit of £1,000 ($5,000) for each of the following classes of insurance: (1) Life and accident; (2) fire, etc.; (3) marine; (4) employers' liability; (5) all other classes. It is claimed that these deposit requirements have failed to check the growth of mushroom companies and that a situation has been created which is not entirely satisfactory.

In this connection reference is made to the large number of co-operative societies which have sprung into being, in all about seven hundred having been formed so far, and many of them carry on an insurance undertaking along with their other activities. The suggestion is made that these societies, while not being required to make deposits equal to those made by joint stock companies, should be compelled, unless and until their funds are up to that standard, to reinsure 100 per cent with approved companies, thus backing up their own finances with first-class reinsurance security.

Reference is also made to the official returns which show that on March 31, 1936, there were seventy-six companies which had made a total of 212 deposits of £1,000 each, distributed among the following classes of insurance: fire, 51; life, 33; accident and sickness, 30; employers' liability, 29; property, including motor, 30; marine, 18; bond investment, 1; miscellaneous, 20—total, 212.

IT IS estimated that the total annual premium income in Palestine amounts to 750,000 Palestine pounds, of which about one-third is for life insurance. Lloyd's underwriters do a large business, but the amount is not disclosed. Operating conditions are regarded as unfavorable, excessive competition being in evidence to such an extent in forcing rates down that in 1935 one company lost one-third of its capital as a result mainly of adverse experience in motor insurance.

In 1936 Mr. F. G. Horwill, of the Westminster Bank, London, was sent out to Palestine to make a report for the government on the banking situation in the Holy Land. He also investigated insurance conditions in the country from the standpoint of a banker. In one case he looked into the affairs of a small co-operative life assurance society whose finances were in an unsatisfactory state. He reported that on the whole he did not find life insurance conditions very satisfactory.

According to this authority, the actual mortality experience is an unknown factor. Some companies evidently base their life insurance premium charges on American tables, while others write the business at rates lower than those charged by British companies. He attributes the absence of a crash to the boom conditions under which the country was living up to the date of the report (July, 1936), enabling the companies to obtain high interest rates on speculative investments, which compensated them for inadequate premiums, and also to the fact that so far very few claims have had to be paid.

AS a banker he would not express an opinion on the sufficiency or otherwise of the life funds or reserves held by the companies, but he criticized severely the false economy practised by several smaller local companies in saving on reinsurance premiums and on the expense of a qualified actuary. As an illustration of the rashness of some inexperienced managers of smaller companies, he cited the avowed desire of at least five local companies to take over the Palestine portfolio of the Phoenix Life of Vienna, in liquidation, though a leading British company refused the offer made by the provisional liquidator. The Austrian company had liabilities in Palestine amounting to £113,000, with available assets of only £23,500, subject to heavy administration charges.

As a remedy for the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, Mr. Horwill recommends a system of licensing, with some limitation to the number of companies permitted to operate in the individual branches of insurance, and with penalties for infringement of the licensing requirements. This latter point he regards as important, in order to prevent a company already established in some branches from endangering the safety of other branches by illegally extending the scope of its business.

Evidently the investment situation also needs attention, for Mr. Horwill points out that one company has forty-seven per cent of its assets invested in the shares of a foreign insurance company, while in the case of another company eighty-seven per cent of its invested assets consists of land. The ultimate benefit under the policies of this latter company is in plots of land, and the balance sheet makes no reference to any life fund.

HOUSE purchase with life insurance plays a prominent part in Palestine where there has been so much development in the building industry in recent years. Some companies advance sixty per cent of the cost of the house, and to comply with the provision of the contract that three years' premiums shall have been paid on the accompanying life policies, they accept promissory notes for that amount. Some companies also grant advances for the purchase of machinery, often for a longer time than the machinery normally lasts. As a result, some companies show as much as twenty-five per cent of their assets represented by advances and bills.

As a result of his investigations, Mr. Horwill recommends that there should be some control exercised by the government of the investments of insurance companies. He does not consider that there are sufficient first-class Palestine securities available, and suggests that the companies should invest part of their funds in British securities. He also finds that the small amount of deposits required in comparison with British standards has failed to check the number of mushroom companies, often managed by men without insurance experience and with a super-optimistic investment policy. He therefore recommends that the minimum deposit should be raised from £1,000 to £10,000.

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METROPOLITAN LIFE HEAD OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

IT IS announced that the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has made the following appointments, effective October 1, 1937:

Arthur W. Trethewey, Superintendent of Agencies, to be a Third Vice-President. Mr. Trethewey will be assigned to assist Vice-President Wilkes in the Division of Field Management, and will supervise Accident and Health production.

Lawrence K. Farrell, Chief Underwriter, Accident and Health Division, to be an Assistant Secretary. Mr. Farrell will be associated with Third Vice-President LaMont in the administration of the Accident and Health Division.

G. Hoyle Wright, Assistant Superintendent of Agencies, has been appointed a Superintendent of Agencies, effective October 1st. Mr. Wright will take charge of Atlantic Coast Territory, succeeding Mr. Trethewey.

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C.I.O. INSURANCE UNION

IT IS evident the C.I.O. is getting a hold on white collar workers as well as those employed in the mechanical industries. In New York on October 10 was held the first city-wide meeting of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union, Local 30, of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, which is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. There was an attendance of 5,000 industrial insurance agents, according to newspaper reports, and the meeting was held at the Manhattan Opera House. The claim was made that the union has as members 85 per cent of all the employees of the Metropolitan Life, the Prudential of America, and the John Hancock Mutual Life. It was announced by one of the speakers that the John Hancock Mutual Life had granted to Local 30 recognition for its members among the company's employees. Leon W. Berney, president of Local 30, is quoted as saying: "Politically, we are one of the most influential unions in the city. As industrial insurance agents we visit every house in the city."

W. G. McINTOSH, who has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Agencies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He was formerly Supervisor of Agencies of the British Division of the Company.

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SECURITY DATA SOUGHT BY DOMINION SUPERINTENDENT

IN ORDER that the Dominion Department of Insurance may compile as early as possible, complete particulars of all stocks, bonds and debentures, which will appear in the Canadian annual statements of all licensed companies for 1937, G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance of Canada, has asked the companies to supply the department with a list of such securities acquired between December 31, 1936, and September 17, 1937.

Mr. Finlayson asks exact data on various securities in order that the department will not have difficulty in placing them or arriving at their valuation. He also asks for weekly lists, containing similar details, of purchases made after September 17, and as soon as possible after November 15 requests a list of all securities purchased during the last two months of the year, or likely to be purchased. Notice of later purchases not included in that list should be sent to the department during December.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am interested in securing information regarding the Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America, M. L. Brown, Chief Agent, Montreal. Also, I would like to have whatever information you can give me regarding the Fraternal Society, The Maccabeas. This information would be greatly appreciated.

M. K., Halifax, N.S.

Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America, with head office at New York and Canadian headquarters at Montreal, was organized and incorporated in New York State in 1912 and commenced business in 1913. It began operations in Canada in 1919 under provincial licenses, but since 1920 has been carrying on

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business here under Dominion license and registry as a fraternal benefit society.

It is licensed to transact life insurance, disability and sickness insurance to the extent authorized by its Act of incorporation, constitution and laws, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $35,930 for the protection of its Canadian policyholders exclusively. As it operates on an actuarial basis, and maintains a Government deposit here equal to the reserve liability on its policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. Its total assets at the end of 1936 were $600,429.49, while its total liabilities, including reserves of $452,490.52, amounted to $498,-948.84, showing a surplus of $101,-480.65 over all liabilities.

The Maccabees was organized and commenced business in 1883. Its head office is located at Detroit, with Canadian headquarters at Windsor. It has been operating in Canada since 1884, at first under provincial license and since 1920 under Dominion license and registry. It is regularly licensed here as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit at Ottawa of $1,814,660 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It operates on an actuarial basis, and maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities. Its total assets at the end of 1936 were $46,843,146, and it had a surplus over policy reserves and all liabilities of $2,896,548. It is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. It is licensed to transact life insurance and sickness and disability insurance to the extent authorized by its Act of incorporation, constitution and laws.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly give me your valued advice regarding the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, Utica, N.Y?

Is this company licensed in Canada, and have they a Government Deposit for protection of Canadian Policyholders? I understand they have a branch office in Ottawa. Would the fact that they have prevent any action in collecting a disputed claim be on account of the remoteness of their head office?

Would you advise changing to a strictly Canadian Company?

—Z. E. R., Vancouver, B.C.

Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association, with head office at Utica, N.Y., and Canadian head office at Ottawa, was organized and incorporated in 1883, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since Nov. 7, 1933.

It is a fraternal benefit society and not an insurance company. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $22,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Under the provisions of the Dominion law, it is required to maintain a Government deposit at least equal to the reserve liability under its policies in force in Canada.

All claims are readily collectable in any part of Canada, as payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary. At the end of 1936 its total assets in Canada were $52,736, while its total liabilities here amounted to $10,781, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $41,955. Its total income in Canada in 1936 was $35,613, and its total disbursements in Canada, $34,196, of which $31,032 was paid in benefits to policyholders.

Its head office financial statement as at December 31, 1936, showed total assets, $2,612,071; total liabilities, $1,-743,045; surplus, $896,026. Total income in 1936, $3,657,328; total disbursements, $3,296,147, of which $2,-343,633 was paid in losses.

Benefits granted under its accident certificates are: In the event of a member sustaining injuries which are the direct and proximate result of and which are caused solely and exclusively by external, violent and accidental means, the following benefits are payable under Single Benefit certificates: for loss of life, $5,000 (reduced to $1,000 after age 70); for loss of two limbs or sight of both eyes, $5,000; for loss of one limb, $2,500; for loss of sight of one eye, $1,250; for total disability, $25 per week for 104 weeks; for partial disability, $12.50 per week for 26 weeks.

Certificates providing benefits for double these amounts are also available. The certificates are cancellable, and the holders are subject to regular and emergency assessments. All benefits cease upon discontinuance of premium payments, except where a claim is pending at the time premium payments cease.

Certificate holders in Canada are amply protected, and the Association is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. SATURDAY NIGHT does not discriminate between Canadian and outside institutions that are safe to insure with for the class of insurance for which they are licensed.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be so kind as to give me your opinion regarding these so-called 1,500 and 5,000 Clubs now operating in Manitoba.

I know that it is not sound insurance but your opinion will be of greatest value to me.

—P. C. R., Winnipeg, Man.

While the annual cost of a certificate in one of these 1,500, 1,600, 2,000 or 5,000 Clubs may be less at first than the annual cost of a policy of life insurance in a legal reserve life insurance institution, there can be no question that in the long run the cost, under the assessment system upon which these Clubs operate, will become much greater and will in fact become prohibitive, so that there is nothing but loss and disappointment ahead for those who depend upon these Clubs for life insurance protection.

Time and actuarial science have abundantly demonstrated that the assessment system is an entirely unsound one upon which to base a life insurance undertaking. So well is this fact now generally recognized that a license can no longer be obtained either from the Dominion or any of the Provinces for a new life insurance undertaking to operate on such a basis. Only in one or two Provinces in the West is an existing assessment organization allowed to continue to operate on such a basis. Why these one or two Provinces have failed to protect the public against such unsound life insurance schemes is difficult to understand.

It is not as though the assessment system of life insurance has not had a thorough trial, both in this country and elsewhere. Many years ago, before sound insurance principles were understood either by our legislators or the general public, hundreds of assessment associations and societies flourished for a time in Canada and attracted many members by the appeal of cheap rates. Instead of maintaining actuarial reserves to ensure payment of their certificates in the future, they depended upon the willingness of their members to pay assessments upon the death of a member, just as these latest exponents of assessmentism are doing.

What has happened to all these assessment associations and societies formed in the past? Without a single exception, they have either failed and gone out of existence altogether, with great loss and hardship to their members, as many of them lost not only what they had paid in but were left without any protection at all, and often at a time when they needed it most and could not get it elsewhere on account of age or impaired health; or these associations and societies have had to be entirely reorganized on an actuarial basis, which reorganization also involved great loss and hardship to the members, as their rates were raised in many cases to such an extent as to be prohibitive, thus freezing them out entirely, or the amount of their certificates was so scaled down by liens and loans as to reduce their protection to near the vanishing point.

When an attempt is made to conduct a life insurance undertaking on other than an actuarial basis, that is, without the necessary legal reserves to guarantee the fulfilment of the contracts issued, there is a steadily growing deficit being piled up, so that when the inevitable reorganization is forced upon the association or society by the operation of the immutable laws of mortality, which apply with equal force to all life insurance undertakings, whether conducted by companies, associations, societies or clubs, the existing members at the time of the reorganization must make up the whole of the accumulated deficit in the reserves. They are left carrying the bag, so to speak, while those who died early may have had their protection below cost.

For those who are depending upon such schemes for insurance protection, the moral is to get out while the getting out is good, and replace such unsound insurance with insurance in a legal reserve life insurance institution. It is cheaper in the long run to buy legal reserve insurance than assessment insurance and you avoid future loss and disappointment.

Do This —*At Least!*

Make sure that what you leave your beneficiaries will be expertly safe-guarded and economically handled to yield the utmost. That is just what this Company exists to do. Its fund of skill and experience exceeds and outlasts that of individuals. Have your lawyer draw your will now and appoint this Company your executor. Take steps in time.

66

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

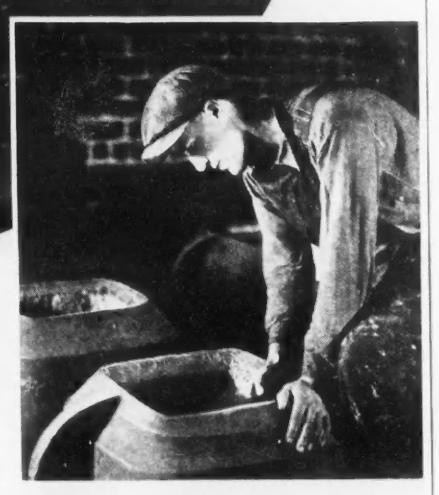
BAY AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO

Loewe's *famous* BRUYÈRE

No gadgets-no "plumbing"

For fourscore years — since 1856—Loewe Bruyère Pipes have remained consistently supreme in quality, perfect in craftsmanship — always the vogue with discriminating smokers. The better stores display Loewe Pipes —singly and in "matched" pairs.

THEODORE SMITH, *engineer on the Algoma Steel Railroad.*



EARL DINSMORE *lines hot tops in the Open Hearth Department.*

GOOD CITIZENS

● THEODORE SMITH and EARL DINSMORE show what fine citizens these "Men of Algoma" are. Smith is an engineer on the Algoma Steel Railroad—a transportation system with 40 miles of track within the 185-acre Algoma plant. He has served the company since 1905. Dinsmore entered the employ of Algoma Steel in 1926. He is seen lining hot tops for ingot moulds at the Open Hearth Furnaces. His skill helps to produce better ingots and higher quality steel products at Algoma.

Both have served as aldermen for several years on Sault Ste. Marie's City Council. They're Good Citizens — keen in their work, active in their community's affairs. Smith and Dinsmore are typical of the 3000 "Men of Algoma" employed in the manufacture of steel for automobiles, buildings, bridges, docks and drainage structures, household utilities, machinery, mining equipment, agricultural implements, rails, railroad equipment and other products and utilities used daily throughout Canada.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED
Montreal—SAULT STE. MARIE—Toronto
B. C. Agents: F. Drexel Co., Vancouver

ALGOMA STEEL

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

DECLINING quotations for the past several months on the stock markets has added somewhat to the handicaps involved in financing new enterprises. With quotations for shares of companies which have properties in an advanced stage of development at bargain prices on the open market, there is little inclination to venture into the unknown or the new.

•

The stock market decline has not retarded activity at the established mines in Canada. Instead, the decline on markets is an indication of the high trend in costs having been checked for a time, and thereby holding out promise of continued peak profits for the producers. Output this year in all chief branches, including gold, copper, nickel, zinc and platinum will break all former Canadian record.

•

The new gold strike on Oliver Severn near West Hawk Lake in Manitoba has been sampled quite extensively at intervals for a length of 870 ft. Direct official advice to this paper shows an indicated gold content of $15 per ton across an average of 40 inches.

•

Uchi Gold Mines is making good headway with underground development and is confirming the big widths of ore which early diamond drilling indicated. There is a zone 1,800 ft. in length where ore shoots occur. The length of the individual shoots will be determined only through development. Indicating the importance of the deposit is the fact that recent work underground has confirmed widths of as much as 40 ft. carrying close to $7 per ton. An outstanding feature was a drill hole which indicated a width of 123 ft. carrying $12.75 per ton.

•

Madsen Red Lake has revealed values of $10 per ton at the first level and close to $3 per ton at the second level. While this exceeds expectations at the first level, and is quite disappointing at the second level, yet the average of $6.50 as between the two levels is quite as good as the average expected when the work was undertaken.

•

Paymaster Consolidated is milling at a rate of 16,000 tons of ore this month, and a rate of $115,000 per month if maintained. Recent work at depth has indicated new ore of average mine grade at 1,575 ft. in depth.

•

Gunnar Gold is milling 145 tons of ore daily and the ore is grading about $12.30 per ton. Liquid assets are accumulating at an encouraging rate and should reach $300,000 by the end of this year. This has given rise to expectations of an initial dividend late in 1937 or early in 1938.

•

Perron Gold is milling 340 tons daily, and producing at a rate of $80,000 per month so far this month.

•

Pickle Crow is realizing net profits at present which amount to between 4 and 5 cents per share per month. Despite the lower output in the first half of 1937, the net profits this year promise to exceed 40 cents per share, and with a rate of between 50 and 60 cents per share annually indicated from this date forward.

•

Straw Lake Beach Mines is placing a substantial amount of commercial ore in sight. Work at a depth of 425 ft. is nearing the point where downward continuity of one of the main ore shoots is expected, and which at the 300 ft. level showed average values of $14 per ton across 32 inches for a length of 140 ft.

•

Preston East Dome was asked to extend the date on which payments are required to be made on the option of treasury stock which is intended to provide funds for construction of a mill. With the option price at $2 and with the market decline to 70 cents per share at the middle of October, the request for an extension of time was not a surprise.

•

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company is realizing record profits, and with indications of a total of at least $2.50 per share during 1937 as compared with $1.34 during 1936. Gross income this year promises to exceed $15,000,000. The company paid a half-yearly dividend of 75 cents per share in June and is expected to pay a similar amount in December. This rate may reasonably be increased to $1 per share half-yearly in event of a greater degree of stability in prices for base metals, more particularly copper and zinc.

•

Sherritt Gordon is in steady production again, and aims at an output of 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually. With copper at over 11 cents, a profit of 5 cents per lb. is indicated, thereby suggesting a rate of 1,500,000 a year under current prices. Added to this is an expected profit of $200,000 a year on precious metals. As the company has less than 6,000,000 shares outstanding, the present outlook is for a profit of around 30 cents per share annually.

•

Sachigo River Exploration has been negotiating with God's Lake with a view toward giving God's Lake the contract for transportation of 1,000 tons of freight to Sachigo River. Serious water difficulties have been encountered underground at Sachigo, as a result of which drifting has been discontinued until arrival of cement. Meantime, sinking is being continued from the 250 ft. level. Hopes are entertained that lateral work will be far enough advanced by the middle of winter to enable directors to decide on erection of a small mill.

"Heat on Wheels"
Move it Where You Like!

In Fall and Winter days for those rooms that are "hard-to-heat" this portable electric steam radiator is ideal. Plug the cord into a base outlet, the thermostatic control and automatic current shut-off will keep any of your rooms at the temperature you desire.

Heats quickly, so easy to move from room to room. Write us to-day for full particulars about the three sizes in which this amazing heater is available.

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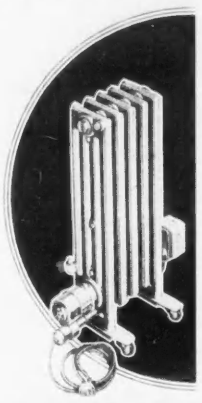


BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 33)

or minimum, point of resistance is shortly after three-eighths, or 37.5 per cent., of the preceding major advance has been cancelled; the second, or mean, point of resistance, shortly after one-half, or 50 per cent., of the preceding major advance has been cancelled. Since the preceding major advance had carried the Dow-Jones Industrial average from 83.64 (October 24, 1933) to 194.00 (March 10, 1937), or approximately 110 points, a 37.5 per cent cancellation would mean a decline of 42 points in that average, carrying it to 152; a 50 per cent cancellation, a decline of 55 points, carrying it to 139.

That the market has given attention to the above-mentioned support area is indicated by its different action for the period August 14 to September 24, when the industrial average was declining from its rally peak of 190.02 to the upper limit of the above-mentioned support zone, and its action from September 24 through October 15, during which period it has been under the upper limit of the support area. In the first interval, running over 34 trading days, the market traded 32,970,000 shares and lost 42.64 points. In the interval since it has crossed into the minimum 152 support area, the market has traded 25,680,000 shares and has lost 11.30 points. Stated another way, the first period showed a net loss averaging 1.25 points per day, and a net loss of 1 point was effected on each 770,000 shares traded. During the second period, or that time since the market has crossed into the support area, its net loss has been but 0.63 points per day; and it has been necessary to trade 2,160,000 shares for each point of net decline.

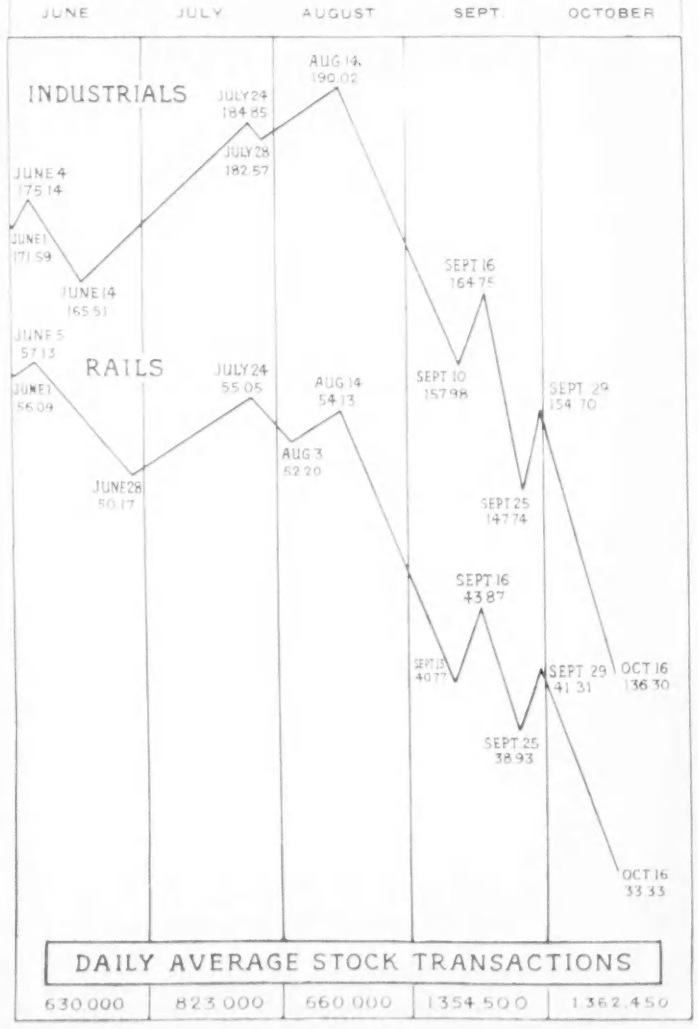
When on September 24 the industrial average reached the first, or minimum, resistance point indicated above, it ran into fairly heavy buying, and the largest rally of the decline from August 14 was witnessed. This buying, however, proved insufficient to cope with the liquidating pressure and after nine days of churning the decline was renewed with the next point of resistance being the downside crossing of the 139 level. That level was crossed on Monday of last week, after which heavy buying again entered the market.

Stated otherwise, a determined battle is now being witnessed between the bulls and the bears. Out of this battle, either here or from a somewhat lower level, the market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, should rally and its subsequent action will then disclose whether the turn has come.

If the succeeding decline carries both averages toward, but not more than fractionally under the prices from which the rally started, and an ensuing rally then carries above the high points of the preceding rally, the bulls will have won. A strong indication of a reversal in trend to an upward direction will have been given.

To the contrary, if, when the rally has ended, the two averages both recede to points more than fractionally under the points from which the rally started, the pressure of selling will still appear as too heavy to be surmounted, and further decline will be in order. The market, in other words, will have left its three-eighths to one-half cancellation area behind, and its next logical point of resistance would be the five-eighths to three-quarters cancellation zone, represented by 125-100 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. Limited, Toronto, October 18.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:	Bid	Asked
Acadian National Corp.	43.00	45.00
Brandram-Henderson Com.	4.75	5.75
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% Pfd.	92.50	96.00
Canada & Dominion Sugar	66.00	68.50
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% Pfd.	110.00	113.50
Can. Airways	3.50	4.25
Can. Industries "B" Com.	202.00	206.00
Can. Westinghouse	56.00	58.00
Conduits National Com.	3.75	4.25
Dom. Foundries & Steel 6% Pfd.	98.00	100.50
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	83.00	88.00
Federal Grain 6½% Pfd.	23.50	27.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	3.75	4.25
Huether Brewing Corp. Pfd.	2.00	
McCormick's Ltd. Com.	3.75	4.75
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	106.50	108.00
Robinson Consol. Conv. (Div. 1.00)	9.00	10.00
Seal O Sac (Can) Ltd.	6.00	7.50
Supertest Petroleum "B" 6% Pfd.	26.75	28.00
Toronto Carpet 6% Pfd.	56.00	61.00
Weston (Geo.) Foods Ltd (Eng.)	2.50	3.00
INSURANCE STOCKS:		
Canada Life Assce. (Div. 20.00)	530.00	538.00
Canadian Ins. Shares	21.50	
Continental Life 20% pd.	35.50	
Crown Life fully pd.	150.00	
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	120.00	127.50
Great West Life Assce.	310.00	325.00
Guar. Co. of N.A. fully pd.	310.00	330.00
Halifax Fire Ins.	22.00	23.00
Manufacturers Life Ins.	245.00	265.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	23.50	26.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	14.00	16.00
Sun Life Assce. (Div. 15.00)	430.00	460.00
Western Assce. Com. (Div. 2.40)	45.00	50.00
INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES:		
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd. (Div. 50c)	8.00	8.40
Can. Investment Fund	3.50	3.85
Can. Investors Corp. (Div. 40c)	6.00	7.25
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. Com.	.25	
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. Pfd.	15.00	
Corporate Investors	6.30	6.70
Investment Found. 6% Pfd. bonus	54.00	58.00
Lond. Can. Invest. Corp. Com.	3.00	4.50
Sec's Hold. Corp. 6% Pfd. bonus	18.00	20.00
United Corps. "A"	22.00	24.00
United Corps. "B"		15.50

V. M. DRURY, the new President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, who has been elected a director of the Calgary and Edmonton Corp.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

"IT WAS THE OTHER FELLOW'S FAULT"

In most automobile accidents, each driver feels that the "other fellow" is responsible for the damage done.

Few will admit the accident might have been averted if the complaining driver himself had taken due precautions!

Those who have driven safely for years often state "I figure the other fellow will probably do the wrong thing"—and they take no chances!

Only by the individual cooperation of motorists toward the universal application of safe-driving principles can the toll of human life in highway accidents be reduced to a minimum.

Founded 1880

THE EMPLOYERS' ASSURANCE CORPORATION
LIABILITY LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED

MAKING MOTORING SAFE

NO MORE valuable advice can be given the motorist when starting on a trip, be it long or short, than "Drive Carefully." If he heeds this admonition, he will find, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, that every highway, city street or back road will be just as safe as he makes it.

When travelling in unfamiliar territory, it is particularly important to observe all warning signs and to gauge his speed by the general flow of traffic. There is a true saying that it is the "individualistic" driver who causes most of the highway accidents.

To obtain the greatest amount of enjoyment from a trip, and to lessen the possibility of accident, the motorist is well advised to limit the length of each day's journey. Driving while fatigued brings additional hazards at any time, but driving at night while tired and drowsy greatly adds to the dangers of motoring.

While that motorist naturally makes an effort to keep his car in "concert pitch" when it is on the road, it is of even more importance to keep himself mentally and physically alert every minute he is at the wheel. There is no doubt that even under the most favorable conditions it takes an appreciable length of time to react to danger signals. It may be another car coming out of a side road, or a careless pedestrian, or a child darting into the street. Since the motorist cannot stop instantly, he must cultivate the habit of anticipating situations in advance.

Driving carefully there is no reason to fear being injured, but these are times when even the most careful handling of a car cannot always avoid a mishap, and it is unwise for the motorist not to take into account the possibility of becoming involved in an accident. It is therefore the part of wisdom for the motorist to protect himself as well as he can by means of automobile and accident insurance against the financial strain which may be thus imposed upon him. In this way he can relieve his mind of worry about the heavy costs and expenses which are so frequently the outcome of these car accidents.

Always ready to serve *you*

Trans-Canada is the Telephone System which makes it possible for you to talk to any part of the Dominion where telephone service exists.

A SUDDEN emergency . . . sickness . . . accident . . . a business matter that admits of no delay —in such situations, as well as in everyday affairs, the coast-to-coast lines of the Trans-Canada Telephone System are always at your service.

These lines stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific and connect with local telephone circuits at every point thus providing you with nation-wide telephone service wholly within the Dominion.

Trans-Canada rates are low — lower still after 7 p.m. and all day Sunday. Use Trans-Canada Telephone. Just ask for or dial "Long Distance".

RATES

The following are the daytime, station-to-station rates for telephone calls from Toronto to:

Halifax	$3.00
Saint John	2.30
Winnipeg	3.25
Brandon	3.50
Regina	4.25
Moose Jaw	4.25
Calgary	5.50
Edmonton	5.25
Vancouver	6.50
Victoria	6.50

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

What's New About the New Plymouth

NUMEROUS IMPROVEMENTS ADD TO THE BEAUTY . . . COMFORT . . . SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW 1938 PLYMOUTH . . . HERE ARE JUST A FEW!

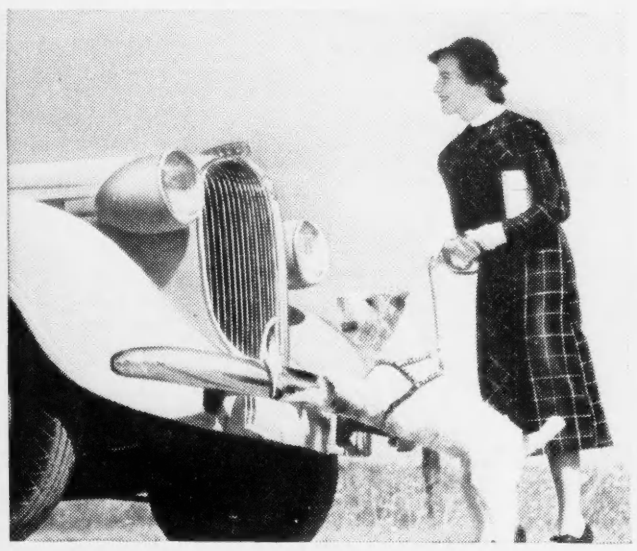
ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF CHRYSLER ENGINEERING

This big, handsome 1938 Plymouth celebrates the triumph of an idea conceived and carried out by Walter P. Chrysler 10 years ago.

The idea: to bring fine-car quality and engineering into the lowest price field.

The result: in the last 10 years thousands of Canadian motorists have swung to Plymouth!

Today, go and see Plymouth's new 1938 car. See how 10 years of *better* and *better* cars have made Plymouth the sensation of the lowest price field.



MORE CAR FOR THE MONEY

The new 1938 Plymouth you see here is priced with the lowest! The Commercial Credit Corporation offers very convenient payment terms—through Chrysler-Plymouth dealers. You can arrange payments to fit your budget. *Tune in Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 p.m. E.S.T.*

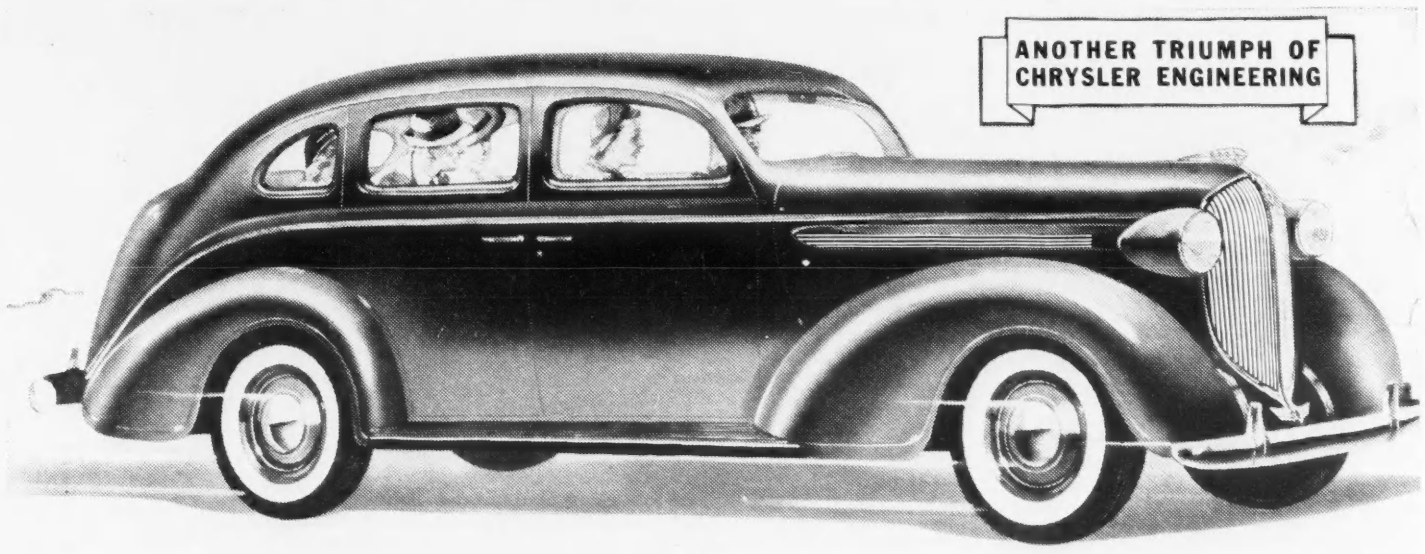
1 **Look at the Gleaming New Front End** of the beautiful, new 1938 Plymouth! You'll admire the new radiator. Fenders sweep clear around it. See that long hood . . . headlights are bigger and more efficient. And Plymouth's famed Floating Power engine mountings are even further improved.

2 **Look How Easily He Adjusts the Seat** to suit his size! The front seat of the new 1938 Plymouth slides upward as you move it forward. All seats are "chair-height."

3 **The Lady is Holding** the new handbrake. It's out of the floor and under the instrument panel. Her left foot will discover the clutch works easier—takes 15% less pressure to operate. The starter works easier too.

4 **This is New, too!** The speedometer and other instruments are in the middle—easy to read. The beautiful new instrument panel is "safety-styled." to give an added measure of safety to front seat passengers. The windshield is bigger . . . gives greater driving vision. The ash tray is the large drawer type. There is a big glove compartment with a new type latch.

5 **Roomiest Trunk** ever built into a Plymouth! The floor is covered to protect your luggage. There is no sill . . . you can slide heavy bags in without needless lifting. Spare wheel is out of the way. It's a big trunk for a big, luxurious automobile.



6 **Lift the Hood** look at that 82-horsepower, engine. Plymouth is thrilling to drive yet economical. Fuel bills are LOW! And you'll save on every item of upkeep!

7 **There's Fresh New Beauty in this 1938 Plymouth**—and solid value throughout, from frame to finish. It's a big car with an all-steel body and rigid X-type frame. And an economical car. It keeps on saving you money . . . Plymouth owners regularly report 21 to 27 miles to the gallon of gas . . . lowest upkeep costs. It has a high resale value because it's built to last! Today, take this big 1938 Plymouth out and put it through its paces. Find out how beautifully it handles and rides. Check what it offers you. It's priced with the lowest!

See the 1938 Plymouth

GET YOUR LOCAL DELIVERED PRICE

Gold Mine Values Rise While Prices Drop

(*Continued from Page 33*)

310,000 ounces compared with 280,000 ounces when the movement started and 250,000 ounces on the previous market top in 1934. The bulk of this production came from the list of 20 Golds used in the Toronto Stock Exchange Index.)

The trend of Canadian gold stocks has been now downward since February of this year. As measured by the Gold Index (late 1933 basis of 100), the decline has been from 168.59 on February 3rd to a low of 105.83 on September 24th.

It will be noted that this is a loss of 63 points compared with a loss of 45 points in the previous bear market. This major bear movement was interrupted by a secondary recovery which set in at 107.8 in June and carried up to 129.3 in August, when the main downward movement began again.

As is typical of bear markets, the price movement has been much more rapid on the down side than on the up side in the preceding bull market. Gains which took 18 months to build up were liquidated in 5 to 6 months.

Canadian "golds" have recently been acting very well in comparison to other securities. This is possibly due to two main reasons: the prosperous shape of the industry in comparison to the stock prices and the fact that when general business conditions are disturbing, more and more investors turn to "golds" because of their depression-proof qualities.

As to their present position and outlook, several features may be noted.

(1) The losses in market values have been approximately 50 per cent. greater than in the previous bear market.

(2) Mine values in most cases have improved. Dividends are up. Operating costs are not advancing sharply as expected and in many cases are being reduced.

(3) Fear as to a lower gold price and labor trouble has disappeared.

(4) Market-wise the Gold Index has been gaining ground in short rallies.

Barring a major war, well-selected Canadian gold stocks appear to have an excellent outlook. The main dividend payers yield better than the general average by 3 or 4 per cent. They are almost certain of profitable production for years to come. Subsidiary and investment interests and large cash surpluses strengthen their positions. In addition to their high yields they are favored with a 20 per cent. income exemption in Canada. And last, but not least, if as some people believe, general business is in for a slump, good gold stocks on their past record are prime securities to be holding.

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The Case of the Haves and the Have-Nots

(*Continued from Page 33*)

transformed into oil; acetylene gas into plastic substitutes for wood; all sorts of fibers into silk. Industry is being divorced from dependency upon steam, and therefore from dependence upon either coal or oil. Electric light, which yesterday demanded tungsten, to be found in only a few spots in the world, can be conveyed today by neon gas which is an inexhaustible element of air. The richest nations tomorrow will not be the ones with the farthest scattered empires to defend. They will be those countries with the greatest scientists, the most brains, the most skilful populations, and the most efficient social organization. The new worlds to conquer are not horizontal, they are vertical. They are in men's minds.

The have-not argument is silly and reactionary. No part of the world today is in danger of collapse from poverty. We are in danger of collapse from stupidity and villainy—from war. According to a recent report of the agricultural attaché of the American embassy in Berlin, the German government has taken more land out of cultivation for flying fields, parade grounds and military roads than it has put into cultivation by swamp drainage and other conservation measures. What Italy has already spent in Ethiopia would make Sicily one big garden. At a time when world science ought to be collaborating for the prosperity of every one, even that world is breaking up into ideological camps, with communist science, Nazi science, and fascist science, dedicated, not to the Human Spirit, but to theological doctrines.

If mankind, anywhere, degenerates into poverty, it will not be because man has been unable to conquer nature. It will be because he has been unable to make himself behave.

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ECONOMIC STRAIN IN GERMANY

Subordination of Whole National Life to One Aim of Military Preparedness is Disorganizing Industry

RECENT events in Germany powerfully demonstrate the economic strain caused by the subordination of the whole national life to the one aim of military preparedness, says the *Stock Exchange Gazette*, London. Under the shining surface of no unemployment, and industry working to capacity, great engineering feats such as the construction of the new "auto stradas" and the existence of a powerful army, navy and air force, the German economic system is passing through a crisis of the first order. The German people are paying a heavy price for rearmanent and autarchy. Since the middle of July the Reich government has held several emergency meetings, which have produced a number of significant decrees. To begin with, the quality of bread has been drastically reduced through the compulsory admixture of maize and potato flour. This was followed by a decree prohibiting the use of bread grain for feeding purposes—a measure which threatens to jeopardise the German livestock industry; for last year as much as 35 per cent. of the rye crop and 12 per cent. of the wheat crop were used for feeding livestock. The worst shock to the farmer, however, came a few days later, when the government commandeered the whole German bread grain crop. Farmers, under threat of severe penalties, have to deliver their entire crops at prices fixed by government.

The next decree brought a high measure of State interference with the iron and steel industry. After the publication of a severe attack on the industry for having shown a lack of energy in developing the German lowgrade iron ore deposits, it was announced that under the direction of General Goering a "Reich company for mining ore and smelting iron" had been formed. The task of this company will be to carry out the mining and smelting of ores from those deposits of low-grade iron ore of which Germany is very rich, but which are so expensive to smelt that the German iron and steel industry has shown little inclination so far to exploit them. Moreover, the new Reich company will have the right to assume control over any existing private iron and steel company, if this is judged necessary in the "national interest."

Then the German import trade received an unpleasant surprise. Importers, from now on, are no longer permitted to change their own profit margins. Instead, a newly-created Governmental department will determine in each case to what profits importers are entitled. No doubt is left that these profit margins will be substantially smaller than they used to be. This means that importers are no longer independent business men, but Government agents receiving a commission.

It is not difficult to detect the common background to these measures of compulsion—whether they affect agriculture, the iron and steel industry, or the import trade. In each case they reflect an increasingly serious shortage of foreign exchange. The position is undoubtedly worst in agriculture. Since 1933 Germany has had four bad crops. While weather conditions are partly responsible for this, the main cause lies in the failure of the Government's agricultural policy. To begin with, Dr. Schacht refused to grant sufficient permits for the import of fodder. As a result a large proportion of the bread grain reserves accumulated in the years 1930 to 1933 were used for feeding livestock. In addition, the government tried hard to render Germany independent of foreign supplies of bread grain. Instead, however, of following a well-thought-out plan, Herr Darré, Minister of Agriculture, has been constantly experimenting with make-shift—and very often contradictory—measures. As a result, agricultural production in Germany has been increasingly disorganized and the worse the disorganization became, the more the government resorted to restrictions. The effect has been that the exasperated farmer is exercising a kind of passive resistance, which has led to a substantial reduction in the sown area.

The parallel with Soviet conditions is painfully obvious. Step by step the German government is taking measures analogous to those taken in Russia during the years of the collectivisation struggle. Having decreed the confiscation of the grain harvest, the German Government is now only one step behind the Russians. Even collectivisation is no longer a distant possibility in Germany. In Westphalia experiments of collective farming began nine months ago, and are carried out on a large scale.

The food outlook in Germany is consequently anything but bright. The prohibition of the feeding of bread grain is bound to lead to a substantial decline in livestock, while the confiscation of the crop is so embittering the farmer that a further reduction of the area under cultivation must be expected.

LACK of foresight on the part of the government is responsible for the steel shortage in Germany. With the genius for efficient planning of which the Nazis are apt to boast the shortage should have been prevented either by timely expansion of capacity or by restriction of consumption. This would have been easier in Germany than in most other countries as almost the entire consumption of steel is on government account, i.e., for armaments, public works and the Four-Year Plan. The shortage of steel has reached a stage where it is seriously disorganizing production. The construction of dwellings has been reduced to a minimum, the "key" industries are rationed and obtain only 50 per cent. of the steel they require, obsolete plant cannot be replaced and urgent repairs have to be postponed. A large number of factories, although they are heavily pressed with orders, are being forced to work half time. As, moreover, there is no prospect of the German rearmament program being slowed down, while the Four-Year Plan is still in the early stages, the chances of an improvement in the steel position are but slight. Before the new Reich company is able to bring relief at least two years will have passed. Again, increased iron ore imports are rendered difficult, partly owing to the large international demand and partly owing to the German exchange shortage.

In the circumstances, industrial circles are highly apprehensive about the powers granted to the new Reich company under which it can assume control over private undertakings. As the steel shortage continues, the pretext for government control of the industry will not be difficult to find. At the same time the consumer will find a new burden being placed on his broad shoulders for official estimates put the price of steel obtained from the low-grade ore deposits, which the new company is to exploit, at 60 per cent. above existing German prices.

W. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director of the Royal Bank of Canada, who recently joined the board of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

DROUGHT CYCLICAL?

Experts' Opinions Conflict on Theory of Periodicity of Prairie Drought

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

THE importance of normal fall rains has long been stressed by meteorological authorities, who take a long-range view of the prairie moisture outlook from year to year. Experience has shown that good rainfalls before freeze-up, soak into the soil to considerable depth, and provide an important reserve during spring seeding, and later sustain growth if subsequent showers fail to materialize. That is why there has been renewed optimism in western drought areas, as the result of generous rains during the latter part of September and early October. This brings the required moisture nearer to normal than for some years.

Even before these fall showers were included in the official records, a survey of fall rains disclosed a decided improvement in the prairie moisture situation. The most gratifying development has hedged around Southern Saskatchewan, where more rain has been in evidence than for some time—and equitably distributed. This may indicate that the hoped-for low point of the drought cycle has been passed.

Reports from several hundred prairie rain gauges reveal that the rainfall for August and September are equally encouraging. Alberta recorded 3.89 inches, as compared with the long-time average of 3.75, or 101 per cent of normal. Saskatchewan's showing was 2.19 inches, compared with the longtime average of 3.10, or 70.6 per cent of normal. Manitoba touched 3.29 inches in those two months, compared to the longtime average of 4.06 inches, or 83.5 per cent of normal.

Since those records were compiled generous rains have occurred throughout the western provinces, and where badly needed. From that point of view the outlook is better than during the same period last fall. Statistics for 1936 covering August, September and October, for Alberta show an average of only 80 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan 57 per cent, and Manitoba 68 per cent. The three provinces are assured of more reserve moisture as freeze-up draws near, and farmers in the drought areas now have reason to feel that Nature really may be kind to them in the ever-present optimism for "next year's crop."

Of course, we have the word of a distinguished American scientist that drought and wet eras come and go in cycles, and the prolonged dry siege is now giving way to plenty of moisture and assured crops. This belief is based on the theory (a result of his investigations) that weather cycles occurred with the rhythm of 23 and 46 years respectively, influenced and governed in turn by solar radiation cycles. For the western drought, which started in 1921, the expert points to its counterpart in similar droughts, which started 23 and 46 years ago.

One western gentleman, who has studied the handiwork of Nature and impressions left by varying changes in moisture conditions over many years, is inclined to agree with the American scientist. His argument is based on rings formed on trees, ostensibly influenced by wet and dry cycles.

BUT the research department officials of the Searle Grain Co. in Winnipeg appear to have the Missourian mentality, and want to be shown. They contended to the writer that if great droughts occurred 46 and 23 years ago, they should be indicated by Western Canadian rainfall records—which is sound logic. And so that company's thorough-going experts went to work on the long-time records covering prairie rainfalls, in order to see how moisture conditions have been influenced by rhythmical cycles. Here is what they finally had to say on that interesting theory—or at least what the records reveal:

"The average yearly rainfall—fall and growing season only, winter snowfall not included—for years for a period starting 46 years ago, for points within the prairie semi-arid area—or inside the Palliser line—averaged 11.34 inches; whereas the longtime average for the same points is 12.86 inches, and the average for the last drought years alone being 9.76 inches.

"For points outside of the Palliser line, or in what is termed the prairie wooded area, the similar annual average, 46 years ago, was 10.67, the longtime average being 12.99, with the average of the last two years 11.99 inches.

"Concerning the period 23 years ago. Inside the semi-arid area, the first five years for 32 points show annual average rainfall of 11.9 inches, the longtime average being 12.24, with the last two years 9.69 inches.

"Outside of the semi-arid area, 26 points for the first five years 23 years ago show an annual average of 12.31 inches, with the longtime average for the same points of 12.70, and for the last two years 11.09 inches.

"Apparently, then, while the average yearly rainfall for five years during periods 46 years ago and 23 years ago shows slightly less rainfall than the longtime annual average, the difference is neither significant nor very important, particularly when compared with the much lower rainfall of the last two drought years.

"It is noted also that there were no two years together, either 46 years ago or 23 years ago, when the rainfall was anything like as low for both years as it has been during those last two years of 1936-37; but there was, in the year 1886, for the ten points in the semi-arid areas one bad drought for the same year with the nine points in the wooded area showing an average of only 8.02 inches.

"Also to be noted is the fact that 23 years ago, for 32 points, in the semi-arid area, there was one year, 1910, which averaged only 8.09 inches; and for 26 points, in the wooded area, for the same year, 1910, an average of only 8.27 inches.

"About 46 years ago, therefore, while there was not a series of drought years such as we have recently experienced, there was one year (1886) which was somewhat worse than any that has occurred during this recent drought, and about 23 years ago there was also a very bad drought year in 1910.

"Further studies of the records indicate that there are no definite cycles with prairie rainfall, but that wet years usually, but not always, hang together, and dry years too, usually, but not always, hang together. That in the wettest periods such as from 1924 to 1927, when Calgary, for instance, averaged 17.66 inches annually, there were always some points which suffered from drought, such as Lloydminster, which for the same four years averaged only 3.73 inches.

"That in the driest periods, such as from 1917 to 1920, when Imperial, Sask., had only 6.78 inches, other points had ample rainfall, such as Grenfell, Sask., which for the same four years averaged 13.13 inches.

"These examples could be multiplied many times, all indicating that the rainfall of the West occurs in a very haphazard fashion from year to year; also that within each year there are great differences in rainfall at points which are not very far distant from each other."

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Financial Editor, Saturday Night:

We have been readers of your paper for several years and have found your advice re mines and industrials very valuable and correct.

—J. W., Port Perry, Ont.